INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 239 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SUBASH BOSE & CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

SUBASH BOSE ARRESTED

On Way To Jute Workers' Conference

LOCAL OFFICIAL FEARS COMMUNAL RIOT

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested this afternoon by the officer-in-charge of Nawapara Police Station in 24 Parganas District on a charge of violating an order of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore restraining him from entering into Jagatdal area on alleged ground of danger of communal riot.

The arrest was made when Mr. Bose along with Mr. T C. Goswami, ex-M.L.A., was on his way to Kankinarrah to preside over what is called Bengal Jute Workers' Conference. The opening of the session at Jagatdal yesterday was marked by uproarious scenes.

The local Labour leaders questioned the *bona fides* of the organisers of meeting and the platform was smashed from all sides, the result being assembly dispersed in disorder.—A. P.

UNABLE TO BEAR TORTURE

Chittagong Accused's Allegations Against Police

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 11.

Allegations of assaults against the police were made yesterday by Mr. Hariprosad Battacharya, who is charged with murdering Khan Bahadur Ashanullah, Inspector of Police, on August 30. The prisoner retracted the confession he had previously made and said that he had done it because he was unable to bear torture.—A. P.

Good News For Radio Fans

BROADCASTING TO CONTINUE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11

It is understood that a scheme is being evolved for continuing the broadcasting service. It is expected to be substantially backed by dealers in wireless accessories and to have the co-operation of license holders.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

RAJSHAHI, Oct. 11.

Five Congress workers, including Mr. Provash Chandra Lahiri, Vice-President of the District Congress Committee, were arrested last evening under Section 108 of Criminal Procedure Code in connection with a public meeting to discuss the strained relations that are alleged to exist between tenants and zemindars in the village called Birkutsa.—A. P.

COMILLA CONGRESSMEN JAILED

Gets One Year Hard Labour

MIDNAPORE, Oct. 11.

Mr. Mihirlal Chatterjee, a Congress worker of Comilla, was sentenced yesterday by the Additional District Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech he delivered in Midnapore town. As the Magistrate was ill the orders were passed at his bungalow in the presence of the prisoner and his lawyers.—A. P.

Calcutta Hindu Sabha Office Searched

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The office of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha was searched yesterday in connection, it is alleged, with arrest of Mrs. Bimalorativa Devi and four others, following the recent dacoity in North Calcutta suburb. Two typewriter machines were seized. The residence of Padamraj Jain, the Secretary of the Sabha, was also searched in same connection.—A. P.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAK-DOWN OF PEACE PARLEYS IN LONDON ?

Jinnah Blames Hindu Sabhaites And Sikhs

PRAISES MAHATMAJI FOR DOING HIS VERY BEST

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, October 11.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah interviewed regarding the failure to come to a settlement of the communal problem, said, "After prolonged discussions between Mr. Gandhi and the Muslim delegation the following proposals finally emerged with which Mr. Gandhi was satisfied:—

(1) In Punjab and Bengal there shall be a bare majority of 1 per cent. that is to say 51 per cent of the total House, but the question, whether it should be by means of Joint Electorate and Reservation of 51 per cent of the whole House by means of Separate Electorate with 51 per cent. seats in the whole House, should be referred to the Muslim voters before the new Constitution came into force and their verdict should be accepted by all.

(2) In other provinces where the Muslims are in a minority, the present weightage enjoyed by them should remain and the question whether they should have Separate Electorates, should be decided by the Muslim voters by referendum before the new Constitution came into being and their verdict sould be accepted by all.

(3) Muslim representatives in the Central Legislature in both the Houses should be 1/3rd, but such a number as may, by convention agreed between the Indian Princes to be Mussalmans out of their quota that may be assigned to the Indian States, should reduce the number of Muslims to be elected from British India to that extent.

(4) That residuary powers should rest in federating provinces of British India. On the other points, viz: with regard to Sind, N.-W. F. Provinces, Services, Cabinet, Fundamental Rights and Safeguards for religion and culture, safeguards against legislature affecting any community were accepted.

SABHAITES TO BLAME.

These proposals were formally placed before Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Gandhi in his turn placed them before the informal Conference and every group consisting of the Liberals, the non-Brahmins, the Europeans, the Depressed Classes, the Anglo-Indians and the Parsees were willing to accept them. The only dissentient groups were two, viz: the Hindu Maha Sabha, headed by Dr. Moonje and Pandit Malaviya, supported by Raja Narendranath, Tambe and the two Sikhs, Sirdar Ujjal Singh and Sirdar Sampuran Singh.

"REFUSED TO YIELD."

Every argument was advanced to persuade these two groups to yield, but they refused. It was suggested then that the differences might be left to the decision of three or five members of that very informal Committee to be chosen by them and whatever decision they give, should be accepted. This was stoutly refused by Dr. Moonje, Malaviya, Narendranath and Tambe and the Sikh gentlemen although the Muslims were willing to accept the same. Hence no decision was arrived at by Mr. Gandhi and the Conciliation Committee.

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

Here, I may add that Mr. Gandhi made his position very clear. He was willing to accept these proposals, which he himself sponsored before the Conference and gave an assurance that he will try his very best to get the authority of the Congress and Dr. Ansari, if the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Sikh delegates would accept them. And he did his very best to persuade them to accept the proposals, but he failed.

These are facts and I do not want to add anything more," concluded Mr. Jinnah.

DR. DUTTA INTERVIEWED

LONDON, Oct. 11.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

Dr. Dutta interviewed said: I greatly deplore the breakdown. Ever since 1919, I have disapproved of the extension of the principle of communal electorate. That regime may be necessary for the very minor communities to have some share in the composition of the Legislature.

MAHATMA MAKES HIS POSITION CLEAR.

Now, as regards the break-down of the Conciliation Conference, Mahatmaji made his position quite clear. He pressed the Congress scheme, but added that if any other method acceptable to all communities was adopted, the Congress would not oppose it, but would accept it. I was under the impression that it was possible to reach an understanding out the future strength of the Legislature in the Punjab became a matter of very fundamental division of opinion and seemed to hold up the progress of the discussion with regard to other provinces and Federal Legislature.

MRS. NAIDU'S PROPOSAL.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Naidu made a certain proposal which was discussed at great length and when the Conference adjourned at 6 p.m. to reassemble at 11 in the night. I was under the definite impression that the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs had to decide whether this matter of Punjab should become a subject for arbitration. I did not understand that it was to be arbitrated immediately that very night. I discovered to my astonishment that I had misapprehended the nature of the proposal made by Mrs. Naidu. In this I was not alone. The proposition was made clear by Mrs. Naidu herself. Mr. Jinnah when asked whether he would accept it, said his party was willing to consider it, but did not say whether he was agreed to it or not.

Dr. Moonje, and Sirdar Ujjal Singh made it clear that Mrs. Naidu's proposition was unacceptable to their parties, although Dr. Moonje was agreeable to refer the question to arbitration before an independent tribunal consisting of persons who are not members of the Minority Committee.

SIR M. SHAFI PRAYS FOR SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sir Mahomed Shafi interviewed said: I am deeply distressed at the breakdown of the negotiations which so far as I am concerned, I had done everything that is possible to bring to successful conclusion.

"At this juncture, while there is still some possibility of the rene-

(Continued on Page 5.)

"Abandon Your Dream Of Domination"

DIEHARD PRESS' SERMON.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi's insistent advice to the British Government to decide the fundamentals regarding the transfer of power is, in the opinion of the "Sunday Times" a fatuous counsel.

Says the "Sunday Times."

"To do that is to invite chaos, because, by putting the cart before the horse, you will not solve the communal problem, even by giving the provisional power.

KEY PROVINCE OF INDIA.

"The Observer" says. ...

"The Congress and the Mahasabha must abandon their dream of domination over All-India and must change their attitude towards minorities. There must be separate electorate for Muslims. The best solution for the Punjab, the key Province of India would be to cut it off and form it into a separate province where Sikhs predominate.

FEDERAL FINANCE

Sub-Committee's Lengthy Report

INDIRECT TAXATION FOR CENTRAL REVENUE

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Federal Finance Sub Committee's Report is a long document, which, while indicating the general principles on which revenue and expenditure of federation and constituent units should be apportioned points out that the question requires more detailed examination and therefore recommends the constitution as soon as possible after the completion of the Round Table Conference of expert committee to work out a financial scheme for the federation. Subject to this Committee's examination, the sub-Committee suggests a schedule of federal and provincial taxes, former including customs, salt and contributions from provinces and states.

INCOME-TAX AND PROVINCES.

As regards income-tax the Sub-Committee expresses an opinion that the proceeds should be allocated between the provinces. This is expected to result in substantial federal deficit which is to be met by contributions from the provinces. But the sub-Committee expresses an opinion that there should be constitutional provision that these should be extinguished within 10 or 15 years.

STATE'S CONTRIBUTION.

Similar recommendation is made as regards the States' contributions in which connection the sub-Committee says: "There is no place for contributions of feudal nature under the federal constitution and the only probability of lack of federal resources prevents the recommendation of their immediate abolition. We definitely propose that they should be wiped out *pari passu* with provincial contributions. Meanwhile it seems there are cases of real hardship. We suggest that a part of any contributions exceeding five per cent. of the total revenues of the State should be immediately remitted."

CENTRAL CHARGES.

Discussing question of "Central" charges, specially the pre-federation debt, the Sub-Committee says that if is impossible to set off particular items against individual assets. It seems, therefore, that if Expert Committee finds, as the Sub-Committee thinks probable, that all obligations are covered by the assets the whole pre-federation debt should be taken over by federation but it does not rule out possibility that may be found that the service of proportion of pre-federation should be taken as central not federal charge. In any event, the central charges should be the first charge on revenue (notably income-tax) from British India.

INDIRECT TAXATION FOR FEDERAL REVENUE.

The Sub-Committee generally approves the principle that Federal Revenue should be confined to indirect taxation. As regards future borrowing the Sub-Committee expects that the provinces will have the right to raise internal loans but urges co-ordination of federal and provincial borrowing and recommends in this connection that Expert Committee should examine whole question, including suggestion that federal loans board should be constituted to raise loans for both federation units. Sub-Committe expresses opinion that unit should not be empowered to borrow externally without consent of Federal Government.

APPOINTMENT COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS.

The Sub-Committee recommends finally that an inquiry by Expert Committee should be undertaken in two parts, possibly under a common Chairman. The principal object of the first inquiry should be a general survey of the problem of examination of pre-federation debt, service of central charges, the classification of revenues as the federal or provincial, allocation of income-tax between the provinces, basis for provincial contributions, and the question of future borrowings.

The second inquiry should relate mainly to the States and the review of States contributions, value of ceded territories and existing rights of the States with a view to suggesting an arrangement for their commutation.

The Sub-Committee also recommends that the question of financial value to Federation of the State forces should be taken up between the Federal financial and military authorities and individual States.—Reuter.

REBELS ATTACK THARAWADY VILLAGE

RANGOON, Oct. 11.

Seven rebels amed with 'dahs' attacked a village in Tharrawaddy. The villagers engaged them, killing one and capturing two. The military patrol collected several 'dahs' in Linke area in Thayetmyo and arrested a wanted man. Twentye ght guns, 59 daggers and other weapons were seized.—A. P.

TALE OF HORROR FROM SIND

Starvation And Nudity Lead Peasants To Despair

GOVT'S NIGGARDLY TREATMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 10.

The failure of the final instalment of rain has rendered the condition of human beings and cattle in Thar Division of Tharparkar District most miserable, the two Talukas specially badly hit being Mitti and Diplo. The deathrate among cattle in some parts has been as high as 75 per cent. Lack of grass has driven cattle to parts where there was little rain. Consequently there is overcrowding of cattle at wells at some of which cattle has to wait for three days for the turn to drink water. The half-naked owners of the thirsty cattle have to mount guard the whole night over cattle with hunger. Human beings also are suffering great privations.

DRIVING TO DESPARATION.

In several parts crops had failed during the three previous years. This year's failure has driven them to despair. Several have sold away their lands. Others who had not sold away all their family trinkets have done so. This year the prices of grain have risen considerably. Grain is being sold at Rs. 10 or 11 per maund. Government's distribution of takavi is most inadequate. At one centre over 1,000 peasants, some from villages thirty miles away, came for takavi. They had to wait eight or ten days and at the end of that time each received from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 as average takavi.

STARVATION.

During the last month and half the Desh Seva Mandal of which Doctor Choithram is President and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Professor Ghansham are Secretaries, has been organising relief work, but funds available have been most inadequate. The latest reports from the Mandals relief workers are heart rending. They have come across several cases where people have had no food for three or four days continuously in some cases no food for a whole week. Hungry and emaciated men and women lie on cots awaiting the end. In some parts, having no grain, people are living on grasses known as "Marira" and "Bagro". In other places owing to lack of rain even grass is not available to save human life.

WOMEN LOCKED INSIDE COTTAGES.

The Mandal's workers now report cases of women who for want of clothes lie concealed the whole day in cottages unable even to bring drinking water for children. Though the greatest distress prevails funds are most insufficient for relief. It is pathetic to realise the helpless condition of the people.

RAINY'S "SYMPATHY" FOR TAXPAYER !

Address At Railway Conference

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

Sir George Rainy addressing the Railway Conference after Mr. Burn, said, they might be able to get increased revenue in certain directions of freights and fares were realised but, generally speaking if their difficulties arose from absence of purchasing power in the most important section of community, i.e., cultivators, their biggest problem could not be solved in that way. Freight reductions which did not bring any increased traffic did not help the cultivator, for he had to make good the loss in revenue in his capacity as tax-payer. So long as the purchasing power of the cultivator was severely curtailed reduction in cost of operating railways was forced upon them.

Concluding, the Railway Member said that the heart of the Department was unchanged and its courage undaunted.

Mr. Russell, Chief Commissioner, referred with regret to the forthcoming retirement of the six of the Railway Agents.—A.P.

1935 TREASURY BONDS

Over Rs 13 Crores Sold

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Sales of six and a half per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 upto October 9, amount approximately to Rs. 13 crores.—A. P.

BANGALORE.—The Seventh Annual Educational Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, will be held at Bangalore City, from the 28th to the 30th of December.

BELGAUM.—Devangawda Kalangauda Patil an influential and wealthy Inamdar and seven others were recently convicted by Mr. G. H. Guggali Additional Sessions Judge Belgaum on a charge of dacoity and sentenced to varying terms of hard labour.

JUBBULPORE.—Seth Govindass, president C. P. Provincial Congress Committee sent a cablegram to Gandhiji offering greetings on his 63rd birthday and wishing him long life and success in his mission.

Black Magic Cult Spreading In London

40 MUTILATED BODIES IN A WELL

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The recent discovery near Helsingfors of 40 mutilated bodies in a well and pauper cemetery, believed to be connected with "black magic" practised by an international sect, has had repercussion in London.

The Scotland Yard are inquiring with regard to a man, said to be a naturalised Englishman, living in London and alleged to be the leader of a secret society, responsible for mutilations.

The keeper of the mortuary at Helsingfors, arrested on suspicion of implication in the mutilations, was found to possess incriminating correspondence and literature on necromancy and 'black magic.' —Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION SENSATION

Pact To Wage War On Tariffs

HENDERSON-LLOYD GEORGE MEETING

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The visit which Mr. Henderson paid to Mr. Lloyd George at Churt yesterday is the outstanding feature of the political situation. The visit was made at the latter's invitation and has resulted in a "full and cordial conversation" regarding the general situation.

Mr. Lloyd George desired first hand knowledge of the events leading up to the resignation of the Labour Government and as a result of their talk the Lloyd George Liberals and Socialists are likely to combine more closely in resisting tariffs.

Mr. Lloyd George is denying that his war-chest is locked and says that the funds are available for Liberal candidates advocating Free Trade without quibble or reservations.—Reuter.

NO WALK-OVER FOR OLD "MAC"

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. MacDonald is opposed at Seaham by William Coxon, Secretary of local Labour Party.—Reuter.

BURMA ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Representation To Include Women

RANGOON, Oct. 11.

At a meeting of Burmese women to-day convened by 15 women associations, Mrs. Hla Oung presiding, resolutions were passed urging Government concerned to select Mrs. Hla Oung Daw Thaw, wife of President of General Council of Burmese Association, and Daw Mya Sein (daughter of the late U May Oung, Home Member) as Burmese women's representatives on the Burma Round Table Conference and also urging members of Burma delegation already invited to boycott the Conference if at least two of the women representatives were not invited.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

Another resolution was adopted urging the people of Burma to boycott British manufactured cloth if women representatives were not included in the Conference.

The meeting also decided that in the event of Burma securing all representatives they deserve the delegation should demand and accept only Dominion Status for Burma.

A Working Committee composed of women was also formed to carry out the above resolutions.—A.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Educated young persons, strong in English, preferably graduates, to earn Rs. 100 or more monthly by spare time homework. Apply to the GEM PUBLISHING COMPANY, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.
A R6002

WANTED—URGENTLY experienced Sound Recording Man or Cameraman who thoroughly understands the working of Tanar-Light Sound Recorder for Rangoon. State experience and salary required. Apply, Post Box No. 885, Rangoon.
A R 5957

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED—One Hindu qualified NURSE and one HINDU MIDWIFE for up-country Female Hospital. Apply CANJEE DWARKADASS, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5981

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Editor of an English-Hindi weekly published from the capital town of a premier Indian State. Previous experience of English and Hindi Journalism essential. Starting salary between Rs. 300 and 400, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3736

WANTED—General, special and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome Commission and some ORGANISERS on pay according to capacity throughout India and Burma for KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance business with unique previleges. Particulars from Managing Agents, at 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta or from Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R30C

MATHERAN S. LORD'S CENTRAL HOTEL with electric lights open from 1st October. BUNGALOWS TO LET.
C R 5983

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Desirous efficiency in Hosiery Knittings in Rupees Forty only. Hosiery yarn and machines for sale at moderate price. Please write or see Mr. SEN, Elephant, Building, Fourth floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
R5909

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort. Bombay.
P R 5870

CONSULT to save yourselves from cheating before purchasing or selling jewellery; we possess certificates of Court Officials Merchants, Lawyers. Post Box 276, Telephone 86162.
P R 5937

Property For Sale

SALE—FREEHOLD LAND BUILDING PLOT 1-3/4 acres at Tungarli (Lonavla). For particulars apply to Box No. 1189, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6003

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. E. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W8

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, (other than those empanelled in the case under trial who are required to attend as usual at 11 a.m.) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th October, 1931.
3758

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITORS of this Company whose claims have been admitted that a second dividend of Annas Two in the Rupee is hereby declared. The payment of the said dividend will begin on and from THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Such creditors will, therefore, receive payment on any working day on and from that date in the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. except on Saturdays.

41, Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 10th October, 1931.

For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
G.K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
3767.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of—

(1) Constructing an ovoid sewer in a portion of Palton Road from its junction with Market Road to Hornby Road:
and
(2) Providing 6" seth-stone pavement on cement concrete foundations at Duncan Road from Grant Road to Falkland Road,

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. Five each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK
Ag: City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay. 10th October, 1931.
3760

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a CLERK, having experience of work in a Solicitor's Office. The applicant must possess thorough knowledge of taking searches in the Sub-Registrar's Office and in the City Survey Office, and of discharging duties as a Court Clerk in the High Court, Small Causes Court and Police Courts. He will also be required to render general assistance to the Legal Assistant. The applicant should state his age, qualifications and the minimum pay required by him. The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave Regulations and the Municipal Provident Fund. The appointment will be on probation for six months in the first instance and thereafter for such period or periods as may be deemed necessary. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 21st October 1931.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
Dated 10th October. 1931.
3762

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Fifth Valuation Report for five years ending 31st December, 1930.
(2) To declare a dividend to Shareholders.
(3) To transfer a portion of the profits to Reserve Fund.
(4) To declare a bonus and interim bonus to participating Policyholders.
(5) To declare a bonus to Shareholders and to apply a sum of Rs. 5 out of bonus towards the second call thus making the paid-up capital Rs. 25 per share.

(By Order of the Board)
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th October, 1931.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th October to 29th October, 1931.

3764

PRICES GO HIGH.

ALL MOTOR OWNERS are informed that the prices of all Motor Goods are increased by 25 to 50 per cent., by all the members of our Union.

THE INDIAN MOTOR ACCESSORIES,
and
PETROL DEALERS' UNION,
BOMBAY.
3729.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

MARSLAND PRICE & COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 23RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 16th October, 1931, to 24th October, 1931, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
The Tata Construction Co. Ltd.,
Agents,
B.D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay 9th October, 1931
3768

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 22nd October 1931, at 4-0 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon when the following resolution will be proposed for adoption as Special Resolution viz:—

That Article 173 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended by the addition in that Article of the words "OR ANY SHORTER PERIOD THAT THE DIRECTORS MAY FROM TIME TO TIME FIX" after the words "EVERY SUCCEEDING FIVE YEARS" in line 2 of the said Article and before the words "FROM THAT DATE" in the same line in the said Article.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that should the above Resolution be validly passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution at an Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 7th day of November, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(By Order of the Board),
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th October, 1931.
3703

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of MAJOR MANGALDAS TULJARAM KHANDWALLA, I.M.S., of Bombay ..... Deceased

Bai LILAWANTI MANGALDAS TULJARAM KHANDWALLA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz, B.B. & C.I. Railway. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief, Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirtyone and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

7th day of October, 1931.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3766

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1860 of 1931.

(1.) HAJI BAKAR HAJI REZA, of Bombay Persian Moghul, residing at Nawab Road, Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay (2.) AGA MAHOMED ISMAIL and (3.) FATIMA JAN, daughter of Haji Mahomed Reza, the last two residing at Husseinabad in Persia by their constituted attorney the said Haji Bakar Haji Reza ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1.) HUSSEIN HAJI ALI also of Bombay Persian Moghul, residing at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other members of the "Anjuman-e-Yezdanian" Bombay, and (2) FATMA BIBI, widow ofJawad Haji Reza, residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To,

The members of the "Anjuman-e-Yezdanian,"
Bombay.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia in Chambers on the 5th day of October, 1931, notice is hereby given under Order I. Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the members of the "Anjuman-e Yezdanian," Bombay, that the plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit against the first defendant Hussein Haji Ali on behalf of himself and all other members of the "Anjuman-e-Yezdanian," Bombay, praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the plaintiffs and the 2nd defendant as the heirs of the deceased Jawad Haji Reza are entitled to two Bakeries at present known as the "Fatowat Bakeries," and formerly known as the "Noor-E-Islam" and the "Royal Bakeries."

(b) That the first defendant may be ordered to hand over the said bakeries to the plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and the 2nd defendant.

(c) That the first defendant may be ordered to render to the plaintiffs and the 2nd defendant an account of the management of the said bakeries and of the profits and income thereof from the 18th day of December, 1929, the date of the death of the said deceased up to the time that possession is handed over to the plaintiffs and the 2nd defendant.

(d) That the first defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs and the 2nd defendant the amount that may be found due on taking such account.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the said bakeries, with such powers as to the court may seem fit.

(f) For costs and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 7th day of December, 1931.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1931.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 7th day of Oct., 1931.

Sd. Messrs. AIRARA & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
3769.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Drama Earth Shaking in its Grandeur
CIMARRON
Featuring RICHARD DIX, IRENE DUNNE and Cast of 40,000.
Radio Talking Picture.

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A Thrill a Minute.—A Laugh a Second.

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EDDIE DOWLING
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THE RAINBOW MAN
The Sweetest Story ever filmed.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept	14 Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	7 Oct.	18 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	..	@ 18 ,,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	..	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

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VIMALA and NAYAMPALLY
WRITTEN and DIRECTED by: EZRA MIR.
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CINEMA MAJESTIC,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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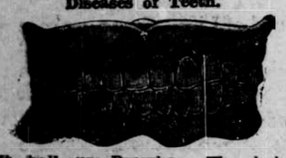

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TRADE & FINANCE

IMPERIAL BANK BORROWED RS. 250 LACS FROM PAPER CURRENCY

Hoover Discuses New Measures

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

MONEY.

Money rates were comparatively easy with a plentiful supply of short loans available in the market. The rate for call funds declined from 6½ to 5 per cent on Thursday, though it steadied slightly to-day owing to payments for treasury bills. This relapse in rates is due to excess of Rs. 219 lacs in treasury bill maturities over renewals this week and to the release of funds through large exports of gold. The Imperial Bank of India has borrowed Rs. 250 lacs from Paper Currency department againts Inland bills. The trade demand shows a decline of Rs. 196.02 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 6 per cent. and six months 5½ per cent.

It is interesting to note that the floating debt of the Government of India has been reduced from the high water mark of Rs. 82.12 crores on 18th September to Rs. 69.46 crores and it is quite likely that it will be reduced further during the course of this month.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has raised its rediscount rate from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent effective 8th October 1931.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 2nd October, 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 280.25 lacs in the cash balance of the bank which now amounts to Rs. 9,25,81,000 as compared with Rs. 24.55 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.80, an increase of 3.42 per cent over last week. Government deposits are less by Rs. 178.41 lacs to Rs. 9.12 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 55.48 lacs to Rs. 65.24 crores. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 127.32 lacs and by Rs. 104.69 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 91.89 lacs. The Bank rate still stands at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The tone of the gilt-edged market was weaker with sellers in almost all scrips and scarcity of buyers. The price of 3½ per cent. Paper ranged between 52-4 and Rs. 51-4. 6½ per cent New Treasury Bonds were placed at 8 to 12 annas discount. The total sale of these bonds upto 7th instant amounted to Rs. 12.50 crores. 5 per cent Loan due 1945/55 fell from Rs. 95-12 to Rs. 92/8. 1939/44 loan declined to Rs. 8⅝, 1933s to Rs. 96/8 and 1935s to Rs. 91/8 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 lost 10 annas to Rs. 99/2. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at par. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan further declined from Rs. 61 to Rs. 59 and 1934/37 Loan from Rs. 86/8 to Rs. 85. 4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 receded from Rs. 75 to Rs. 73 and 1934 bonds from Rs. 93 to Rs. 92.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months bills were opened on Tuesday, the 6th October. Total amounts offered were Rs. 23,50,000 and Rs. 85,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96/6/0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98/3/0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tendere for six and three months bills were Rs. 22,25,000 and Rs. 66,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 7/4/0 and Rs. 7/3/11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 7th to Monday the 12th October at Rs. 96/8/0 and Rs. 98/4/0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 30th September to 5th October amounted to Rs. 25,25,000 and Rs. 80,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 13th October. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 16th October 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of the 30th September 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 251.04 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 148.73 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 12.58 lacs to Rs. 126.80 crores, while silver bullion are down by Rs. 12.74 lacs to Rs. 5.73 crores. Gold bullion has receded by Rs. 27.74 lacs to Rs. 4.20 crores. Internal bills of Exchange show at Rs. 250 lacs representing the borrowings of the Imperial Bank from this department under the Paper Currency Act. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 91.94, as against 93.71 a week ago.

HOOVER'S CONFERENCE.

Mr. Hoover, President of the U. S. A. called a conference of a small group of Wall Street Bankers and leaders of both parties on Tuesday, the 6th October, with a view to discuss the current world-wide depression. In order to render assistance to financial institutions in the U. S. A., to tide over the present economic and financial distress, an Emergency Credit Corporation with a capital of $500,000,000 is in the process of formation. Furthermore President Hoover has proposed the liberalisation of re-discount provision of the Federal Reserve Law.

Re. Inter-Governmental moratorium, President Hoover stated that he proposed to discuss the problem with the French President with a view to adjust the various interests so that it will aid both the United States and the rest of the world in making a trade recovery.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled steady despite easier money and little support from treasury bills. Bills in connection with the export of gold have been the mainstay, while merchandise exports remain negligible, and the enquiry for remittances is limited. There were sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-3/4d. with but few buyers under 1s. 5-/13/16d. Government did not sell any sterling during the last week, market having received plenty of cover through large shipments of gold abroad. In the forward market the following quotations obtained: October 1/5 3/4; Nov./Dec. 1/5 23/32 and January 1/5 11/16.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from Dol. 3.97 to Dol. 3.86 and closed at Dol. 3.86½. French francs appreciated further to 98.37 the Belga to 27.50 and the Italian lira to 74.00 but closing at 74.50.

GOLD.

The gold market continued active and prices moved in consonance with the dollar sterling cross rate and ready was done as high as Rs. 26-8 per tola. A large quantity of the metal estimated at about Rs. 108 lacs has been booked for shipment by this week's mail to London, New York and Continental ports. The offtake for trade purposes average 4000 tolas a day, while stocks amount to 2 lacs tolas. A regular supply however is coming from upcountry for disposal in Bombay. In London the quotation for gold advanced from 104s. 3d. to 108s. 6d., but declined and closed at 107s. 8d. The rate for sovereigns improved to Rs. 16/10 for ready and delivery 24th October. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 25/0 for ready, Rs. 26/4 and Rs. 25/0 for 27th October settlement and Rs. 26/3 and 25/0 for 26th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £11,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £11,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,22.389 in bar and coin.

The recent export of gold has been decried in certain quarters and it is alleged that if this movement is allowed to continue, India may be denuded of all her gold supplies. It is little realised however, that since March 1924 to August 1931, India's net imports of gold aggregate the large figure of Rs. 194 crores in value. On the other hand export from India since March this year to 3rd October is estimated at only some 406 lacs and little importance is attached to this fetish by practical business men. It is quite likely that gold will continue to drift out but this would seem all to the good, since as it was pointed out last week, it leads to automatic liquidation of frozen credit of which India is in dire need.

SILVER.

The silver market was under no restrictions of price limits this week, despite which trading was nominal owing to uncertain conditions prevailing in all important markets. Business was largely confined to squaring of outstanding contracts. It is expected that fresh business will be resumed, though on a restricted scale, after accounts in connection with the current settlement are paid off. Ready was quoted as high as Rs. 58 per 100 tolas, but closed at Rs. 57/4. The tael rate in Shanghai after improving from 1/6-3/4 to 1s. 8d. declined and closed at 1s. 7-7/8d. The daily offtake averages 50 bars and stocks on hand are reduced to 2800 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 17-5/16d. and 15-15/16d. for ready and 17-1/2d. and 16-1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58/4 and Rs. 51/0 for ready and 2nd October settlement, Rs. 54/12 and Rs. 51/0 for 31st October settlement and Rs. 54/12 and Rs. 52/8 for 30th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £7,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 91 bars and Rs. 7,700 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were maintained with limited turn-over. Investors are still keeping out of the market. Cotton mill shares moved within narrow limits as is evident from the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 673/12-678/12; Century Rs. 195-200; Central India Rs. 270-277/8; Crescent Rs. 51/4-56/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 326/4-333/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 133/2; Indore Malwa Rs. 307/8-310; Kohinoor Rs. 107/8-113/2; New Great Rs. 111/4-116/4; Pearls Rs. 173/12-177/8; Simplex Rs. 48/12-51/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 211/4-217/8.

The miscellaneous section remained steady but dull. Tata Iron Ordys advanced from Rs. 25/12 to 29/6, while Tata Defds. receded from 325 to Rs. 322/8. Tata Hydros were almost unchanged at Rs. 107/12, while Tata Power shares declined from Rs. 360 to Rs. 347/8. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 565 to Rs. 577/8. Alcock shares are quoted at Rs. 95. Bombay Burmas rose from Rs. 330 to Rs. 341/4 and Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 100/15. Cement shares showed betterment, Bundis improving to Rs. 14/4 and Indian Cements to Rs. 175. Katni Ordys. gained about Rs. 5 to Rs. 156/12, while Defds. lost Rs. 5 to Rs. 595. Ahmd. Prantij Railways declined by Rs. 10 to Rs. 672/8, while Tapti Valleys steadied slightly to Rs. 560.

Imperial Bank shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 871-4 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 218/12. Bank of India shares receded from Rs. 76 to Rs. 74 and Central Banks from Rs. 14 to Rs. 13/14.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the whole week under review. Ready Prices thus advanced by about 7 Annas per cwt. and September and October December shipment prices also advanced by about 4½ and 3 Annas respectively. Big stocks of Russian and Java Sugars held by the prominent European firm are bought up before and after the increase in duty by a syndicate formed of 4 local dealers and hence we belive that the tendency of the local market will remain steady. A brisk inquiry continues from Colombo owing to expections of higher duties and sales effected to that port amounted to about 2300 tons s.s. India at Rs. 5/8 to Rs. 5/14 and 500 tons of November Shipment at Rs. 5/14 both for New as well as old crop. The prominent European House are now left with a few hundred tons of Russian and Javas to dispose off and continue offering October old crop at Rs. 5/10 of which they have already disposed of 1,600 tons per s. s. India to the British Indian as enumerated above. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 15/6 and Rs. 14/15 for Java ready Sugar, Rs. 5/11/6 and Rs. 5/7 for September, Rs. 5/10/6 and Rs 5/7/6 for Octo-December shipment and Rs. 14/4 and 13/14 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi markets are also reported to be steady with a rise of about 4 to 6 annas in Spot prices. Rates for Spot sugar ruling there, according to the latest information are Rs. 10/13/6 and Rs. 14/13 respectively.

Foreign Market:—Java Market is reported to be quiet but easier. Total exports from Java during the month of September is estimated at 1,10,000 tons. Latest sales of Brown Sugar reported by Trust are of 11,300 tons.

London Terminal market is reported to be quiet but steady and the rates for Raw Sugar have advanced by about 4 to 5d. per cwt.

Mr. Lamborn thinks that the condition of the market for the present will remain firm. Mr. Litch has estimated the total crop of European Beet Sugar at 8,321,000 tons, including the Russian Crop of 2,150,000 tons.

New York is reported quiet market and the rates for sugar option have declined by about 3 points in December and January. Melts and deliveries in the United States during the week are estimated at 90,000 and 91,000 tons respectively.

Arrivals: S. S. Quiloa arrived during the week with a cargo of about 16,000 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Rajput and S. S. India are expected to arrive on the 12th October and 22nd October with a cargo of about 15,000 and 25,000 bags respectively.

Stocks and Offtake: Total exports during the week is estimated at 35,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 200,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/12 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Quiloa Rs. 5/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. India Rs. 5/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Rajput Rs. 5/12/- per cwt. F.B.H.

S. S. Subedar Rs. 5/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 5/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5/10/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Russian Ready Sugar Rs. 14/3 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

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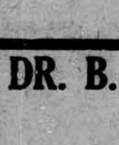

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What the People Say

MOHOTA MILLS AKOLA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We understand that a message has been despatched to you alleging that we have dismissed 45 old workers and taken some new workers in their place of reduced wages. The allegation is entirely false and malicious. What has happened is that 45 Mahars who have been up to now working as substitutes have been promised to be made permanent as vacancies occurred. There has not been the slightest reduction in the scale of wages. We shall therefore thank you not to publish any false message without adequate inquiry.

The message has its origin in a pique which Editor, "Kamgar", seems to have felt at being refused interview at the time when manager was discussing affairs with labourers.—Yours, etc.,

H. H. AGRAWAL, M.A.,
Manager.
For R. S. REKCHAND GOPALDAS MOHOTA,
Spg. Wg. Mills, Akola, (Berar.)
Akola, October 8.

WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE

Some Suggestions.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is apparent from the press communiques psblished from time to time by the Welfare of India League, that this body is making good headway. Not only are influential Indians supporting it but, what is specially gratifying if that a large number of Europeans are joining the League.

We know the League possess an office here, a telegraphic address and a representative in London. It has even succeeded in appointing a committee in the R. T. C. itself. This is an excellent and valuable achievement. Having progressed so far, I would now suggest that special attention be paid to such activities as would interest and bring together the general body of its members. Here are some suggestions in this connection:—

1. LECTURES: A series of lectures on political questions should be arranged. For example, lectures on Safeguards, on Discrimination, the Minorities problem, etc. The object should be to hear the view-point of persons from different schools, on thorny questions.

2. STUDY GROUPS AND DISCUSSION MEETINGS: Study groups should be formed for the study and understanding of outstanding questions, and larger meetings held at which both Europeans and Indians could discuss matters freely.

3. The League should tackle some social problem. This would enable those members who are more interested in social service than in politics, to find scope within the League.

4. The League should possess a meeting-room where its members can meet whenever they choose to.

I think if the above suggestions are carried out, the League will not only be extending its influence and usefulness, but will also be carriyng out the great objects for which it has been formed.—Yours, etc.,

G. SUNDERRAO.

A SIND GRIEVANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Events are marching with alarming rapidity in Sind and a situation is fast developing there which should cause every lover of our country anxiety, pain and sympathy. The outrages at Larkana in 1927, at Jacobabad in 1929 and at Sukkur in 1930 should have been a sufficient eye-opener. All those working for inter-communal harmony especially at a time like this, should take interest in what is happening in Sind.

In Nawabshah District, there have been four murders within the short space of one month. Four leading Hindu Zamindars have been cruelly done to death. Of the above four murders two have taken place in a small village of Sakrand, Taluka in Nawabshah District, at the short distance of 12 miles from Nawabshah. It is said that the offenders were 8 in all. They came on camels and horses to the village in the evening and murdered two zamindar youths who were asleep. The offenders looted cash and articles worth Rs. 6,000/- and burnt all the account books which contained entries of payments to be made by Muslim Zamindars and Haris of that village. The wonder is how in a small village of Sakrand Taluka consisting of 12 houses, these murders went undetected, though the stolen property has since been found in the possession of some persons. It was reported in all leading vernacular papers in Sind that one Seth Chandumal (relation of the deceased) had given his written complaint to the Collector making some serious allegations. The murders remain shrouded in mystery.

Close on the heels of these murders, a partner of Seth Pursumal, a big and an influential zamindar was found murdered in his bed. But thanks to the efforts and vigilance of a police Inspector, the offenders in this case were promptly arrested and sent for trial.

Again one Seth Bhambhamal, a big zamindar of More Taluka, while going out of his village on his horse at day time was murdered in cold blood. His body was found floating in the Dad Canal after 3 days and the head is still missing.

After the recent Sukkur riots of 1930, the Hindu Zamindars of Nawabshah District who had no gun license, though entitled, to them applied for the same and in about 20 instances the applicants, though paying Rs. 250/- yearly assessment of even more, have been refused the gun licenses. On the other hand the licenses are granted to the Collector's Office peon, clerks and Tapadars. Though they are neither Zamindars nor do they enjoy any social status.—Yours, etc.,

A SINDHI.

TAX ON SUBURBANITES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the recommendation of the Bombay, Municipal Corporation regarding a terminal tax on suburban residents I request the hospitality of your esteemed paper for the following, in the interest of suburbanites.

The fact appears to have overlooked that it was Government, who induced people to move to the suburbs. Several have consequently bought plots and built houses there. Recently, there have been increases in the season tickets and ordinary fares which are already telling on their pockets and the imposition of an additional tax would be an unbearable burden. It seems a pity that those travelling by rail and steamers only are proposed to be taxed with the result that mostly the middle and poor class would be the sufferers. It is a question whether this is a fair charge on the middle class and poor, who are already hit hard by the present economic conditions. Several unemployed people have to come to Bombay in seach of jobs and these will also be taxed. If Government are prepared to accept the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation, the Suburbanites who have purchased plots from Government would only be too pleased to give them back provided Government are prepared to pay them the prices paid by them plus the present prices of the buildings erected thereon. The sub urbanites are already paying heavy taxes to their own Municipalities, etc., and they are, no doubt, prepared to lodge an emphatic protest against the proposed tax. If any deficit is to be met, it should be met by reduction in the salaries and allowances of the highly-paid officers of the Bombay Municipality.

Will you, as the patron of the suburbanites, take up this matter in your editorial and support their cause?—Yours, etc.,

"SUBURBANITE."

Bombay, Oct. 9.

AJMERE FAIR AND THE RAILWAYS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One wonders at the indifference of the Railways towards the annual fair of Ajmere in spite of all its all-India-fame and importance from the Muslim standpoint of view. Ajmere for Indian Muslims stands next to none in India, and next to, perhaps, the holy Islamic centres as Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem and Baghdad. Thousands of Muslims, and if it be no exaggeration, hundreds of people of different creeds annually throng there from every corner of India attracted by the spiritual call of the holy saint—the great Khwaja.

Do the Railways, especially the State ones, G.I.P. and others, not derive much of the income from these multitudes of pilgrims rushing to the Khwaja's place every year? Have these men no claim on the Railways concerned, and I believe almost every one of them, since people not only from closer vicinity of Ajmere run to it, but a Burman, a Cashmeri, a Frontier-man, a Madrasi and a Gujrati, may often be seen there at on such occasion, that too, not only in one or two's for counting's sake, but hundreds of them travel a long distance to pay homage to the saintly Khwaja, at whose shrine even royalties had, in past times, bowed, and presented themselves? Are these not entitled to any privilege on the part of the Railways during the fair season for justice's sake?

If the sacred purpose of millions of Muslims going to Ajmere and its religious importance, be in the opinion of the Railways not reasonable and entitled to their bounties of reduction in fares, I think, these railways cannot justify the announcements of special privileges to other communities on occasions like Diwali, X'mas, Hindu fairs, etc. Readers should not apprehend anything ill, if mention of such festivals is made, it is only in support of the demand put forth herein. It is a fact, and cannot be refuted. If the railways consider these occasions fit for privileges of reduced fares and special transport arrangements, they should also mind the Ajmere fair. They cannot ignore it as has until now been done, since no one looked to this question, and hundreds of thousands of rupees have drained away from pockets of the Muslim pilgrims to Ajmere, which could have been saved to the poor pilgrims but for the sucking of the greedy railways.

Will the railways, G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. in particular, look to this reasonable demand and make haste in announcing concession in fares to and from Ajmere, since the fair is approaching nigh, and save the poor Muslim pilgrims a lot of anxiety owing to the present economical depression?

I would appeal to the good sense of justice of the Railway Board, Simla, as also the Muslim members of the Assembly to make an early move in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

"A PILGRIM."

Balapur (Berar),

REMOVAL OF UNTOUNCHABILITY.

Proposed Satyagraha At Guruvayur

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—The morning papers publish a telegram from Tellicherry about a clash between a party of Adidravidas led by Congressmen and a party of Tiyyas in connection with the Temple Entry Satyagrah at Guruvayur decided upon by the Kerala P.C.C. The clash is inexplicable and it may be that we may hear more such clashes in the near future as Satyagrah is to be started at the famous temple of Guruvayur in South Malabar on 1st November 1931. It will be remembered that Sjt. K. Kelappan, the then President of the Kerala P. C. C. came to Bombay in July 1931 and had a long interview with Mahatma Gandhi on this subject when he explained the situation in Kerala. In his opinion no Congress programme could be worked in that province here after before the demon of untouchability which has its worst forms in that province is annihilated and that no time should be lost in aiming the last blow at this evil. Mahatma Gandhi was anxious that the activities of the Congress committees should not be diverted to other programmes until India's freedom is obtained. Sjt. Kelappan assured him that the proposed Satyagrah would never adversely affect any resumption of the C. D. campaign by the A.I.C.C. and on this understanding Sjt. Kelappan returned from Bombay with Mahatmaji's consent to the starting of temple entry Satyagrah. The Kerala P. C.C. met at Guruvayur some time back and resolved to start Satyagrah on the 1st of November 1931. The Propaganda Committee appointed in this connection has chalked out a long tour programme throughout Kerala for the month of October both to explain the why and wherefore of the Satyagraha campaign and to collect funds for carrying it on until success is achieved. It is really surprising that in connection with this propaganda at Payyanur a clash should have taken place in which the Tiyyas, from whom a large number have offered full support for this programme, are a party. The clash only shows that the enemies to the removal of this evil of untouchability are to be found among people other than the so-called higher classes and that reformers have to fight against superstition and ignorance in all classes of Indians.

The Kerala orthodoxy became perturbed at the onslaught on their so-called privileges and a conference of the so-called savarnas was called at Guruvayur early last month to consider the situation caused by the resolution of the Kerala P.C.C. Rajahs, landlords, religious pandits and learned men from all parts of Kerala collected together on the conference day and in response to the invitation extended to the K. P. C. C., Sjts. K. Kelappan and P. Achuthan were also present. The latter, however, being a Thiyya was not allowed to attend the meeting though the building where it was held was and is used as camps for district officials irrespective of castes and religion. Where the English Civilian can go and stay, a son of the soil born of respectabe parents, an advocate of long standing and a Congrses worker for many years, is denied entrance even to plead his cause. Among others Sjt. Kelappan was also allowed to address the meeting. Finally a resolution was passed calling upon the Kerala P.C.C. to put off the proposed Satyagrah until Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya should return to India and a conference is called at Guruvayur of all classes to decide the temple entry question. Before the resolution was declared carried, Sjt. Kelappan enquired if the orthodox leaders met there would give an undertaking to accept the decision of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya on the subject on their return to India. The President refused to commit the meeting to any such promise. This was enough for Congressmen to ascertain the sincerity of those against the Satyagrah who tried this as a dodge to put off the evil day. It is stated that petitions have been sent to the Government of Madras for Police protection against the proposed desecration of the temple by Satyagrahis from the so-called backward classes. It remains to be seen how the Madras Government is going to act. The conference resolution will be a dead letter to the Kerala P.C.C. who are proceeding with the arrangements briskly to start Satyagrah on the 1st November 1931.

In view of the large number of Keralites resident in Bombay of all communities whose sympathies are solidly with the movement, efforts will be made soon to form a local committee to help the K.P.C.C. with moral and material support in carrying it out most successfully. The movement deserves the sympathy and support of all irrespective of one's caste, religion or provincialism. The success of the Satyagrah movement at Guruvayur will sound the deathknell of this evil not only in Kerala but in all parts of India. Bombay is the most cosmopolitan city in India with patrons for every noble cause in the interests of the welfare of the Indian nation and I have no doubt that they will render their maximum support to the movement to be started in far-off Kerala.—Yours, etc.

R. KRISHNA AYAR,
A-4, S. I. Buildings,
Matunga, Oct. 8.

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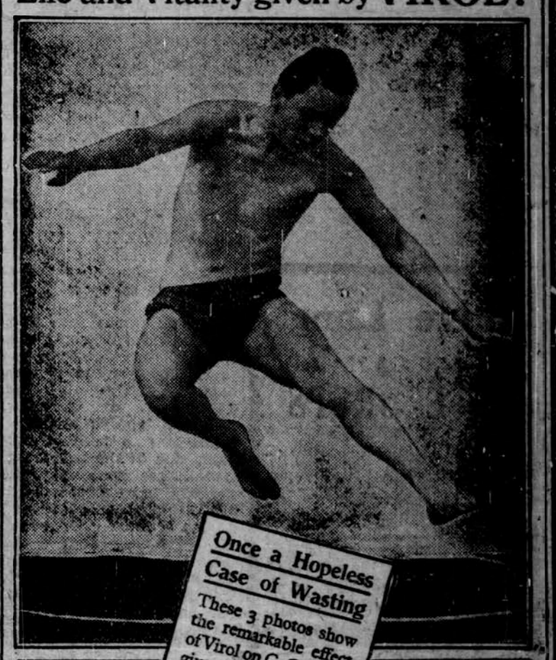

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.:—5 p.m., Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Domestic Hygiene (in Hindi).—7 p.m. P. S. Agasker's light music. Also Taraporewala's "Book chats" at 9-20 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Bishop Leadbeater will lecture in English at the Hal of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject: "Question-Answer on Theosophy."

GUJERATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mandal the 'Navaratri Garba' will be held on Wednesday from 7 to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhav Bag.

LOHANA DONATION OF RS. 5,000.

The Trustees of N. E. and B. M. Higher Education Lohana Boarding (Bombay), have received with thanks Rs. 5,000 from Sheth Pragji Dayal Harlani in memory of his deceased wife Laxmibai to utilise income thereof for giving help to a medica student of Lohana community.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C.

The adjourned ordinary meeting (September) of the Bombay P. C. C. will be held on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The sale of reduced prices begins from to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. All lovers of Swadeshi are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity. Music:—From 7 to 9 p.m. Sjt. Radhika Vallabh. No fees will be charged.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) has a German Library at 65 Girgaum Road, near Opera House Tram terminus. Students and others who are interested can borrow German books on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) German classes for beginners are also conducted.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The manager of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition writes:—

The Bombay Branch of the "All-India Swadeshi Exhibition," Hubli (Karnatak) has been opened at Girgaum Terraces 4th floor, with the idea of keeping in close touch with the merchants and manufacturers of Swadeshi Goods especially at Bombay where the Swadeshi work is going on nicely. As the Exhibition will take place just after the Bombay Exhibition is over there will be many facilities for the merchants and manufacturers. Further the Exhibition in Hubli will be a unique one as the people from all parts of Karnatak will be spectators and it will continue for a month. The Exhibition has been organised under the direct supervision of Dr. Hardikar and it is bound to be a success. Already there is a good response and we hope that the merchants and manufacturers of Bombay and other places will also book their stalls early. Further particulars can be given from our Office.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 11.

Yesterdays low pressure area has moved to Kathiawar and lies this morning near Rajkot. The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression which is centred this morning within a degree of latitude seventeen degrees north longitude eighty eight degrees east. There has been fairly widespread rain in Konkan, Gujarat, Rajputana, west Central Provinces and Burma, with a few falls in Madras Presidency, west Central India and west United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch; Mergui three; Victoria Point one and a half; Tavoy half; Yamethin and Lashio a quarter; Saugor threequarters; Agra, Bhopal and and Nagpur half; Mount Abu three; Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Veraval and Surat one; Deesa half; Ratnagiri three quarters and Cochin, Salem and Gopalpur half.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in west Central Provinces, decrease but continue in east Gujarat and Rajputana, continue in Konkan and in Tenasserim and Pegu, increase in Arakan and extend in south Bengal, Orissa and along Coromandal Coast and in west Gujarat and lower Sind.—A. P.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH WEEK-END CRICKET

Matches Played On Kennedy Seaface

Rain interfered with weak-end cricket fixtures in Bombay and many matches were half-played and abandoned. The day was cloudy throughout but it was not till afternoon that the downpours began converting the cricket fields into miniature lakes. Owing to uncertain weather the Hindu Gymkhana cancelled its Sunday's fixtures. Large crowds of cricket enthusiasts were disappointed when a sharp shower fell at about 4 p.m. and further play was impossible.

Parsi Gym V. Kirkee Union C. C.

The Parsi Gymkhana met the Union (Kirkee) C. C. and scored 104 runs. When the Union C. C. was one down rain interefered and the match had to be abondoned.

The following were the scores:

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A. J. Doctor 2, S. H. Mehta 0, B. K. Kalapesi 49, H. N. Contractor 8, H. J. Engineer 0, N. D. Marshall (not out) 21, F. M. Bharucha 3, D. R. Havewalla 4, N. R. Edenwalla 0, K. J. Mody 2, A. C. Suntok (not out) 3. Extras 7. Total for 8 wickets 104.

Bowling Analysis:—

Patti 5 wickets for 33 runs
Pentanna 2 wickets for 34 runs
Bhorge 2 wickets for 18 runs.

UNION (KIREE) C. C.

Yadav (not out) 1, Baraskar 2. (Rest did not bat). Extras 2. Total for 1 wicket 5.

Bowling Analysis:—

Muslim XI V. Islam Gym

Kalapesi 1 wicket for 5 runs.

The match between the Muslim Combined XI and the Islam Gymkhana, also could not be completed. The Combined XI had just finished its innings when rain intervened.

The following were the scores:

MUSLIM COMBINED XI

J. B. Jani 29, E. A. Merchant 7, Hoodbhoy 0, S. H. Merchant 2, Bhatri 13, M. A. Sharif 15, Ismail Khan 2, Penwalla 0, Karachiwalla 7, Abdul Rahiman 2, Zaveri (not out) 0. Extras 6. Total 83.

Bowling Analysis:—

A. U. Botawalla 5 wickets for 26 runs.

A. A. Hakim 3 wickets for 54 runs.

The Islam Gymkhana did not bat.

DR. AMBEDKAR REPUDIATED

"Depressed" Classes Don't Want Separate Electorate

NO CONFIDENCE CABLE TO PREMIER

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

The following cable has been sent to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. MacDonald, the Chairman of the Minorities Sub-Committee, on behalf of the Sbraddhanand Memorial Trust, Delhi:

"Depressed classes do not want separate electorate. Fully satisfied with adult franchise. No confidence in Ambedkar."—A. P.

UNTOUCHABLES TO RESUME PROCESSION AT MUKHED

Grave Trouble Expected

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 10.

The Untouchables of Nasik District have decided to take out the procession of the Sacred Book which was objected to and prevented by villagers of Mukhed on 23rd of last month. It is said that many Mahars from Nasik, Deolali, Nasik Road and surrounding villages are leaving Nasik, to-day, to take part in the proposed procession which is decided to start at about 11 in the morning on Sunday (11th instant) at Mukhed.

Similarly several villagers from Vinchur and nearby villages would be gathering at Mukhed. By taking out the prohibited procession, by villagers, the Mahars intend to assert their right to pass through the roads which happened to be localised by Marathas and Caste Hindus. It is believed that serious trouble will crop up, and, accordinly, extra police arrangements are being made by the despatch of police from Nasik, to-day. It is also learnt that Mr. Gaikwad, leader of Untouchables, is still feeling the pains of injuries received during the attack by villagers.

VILLAGERS TACKLE REBELS

One Killed: Two Captured

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

As a result of search in Thabyegon area in Henzada Distt., police found in a Burman's house a supply of rebel charms, a book on rebel tattooing and some Wunthanu leaflets.

In one of these, however, villagers offered resistance. Seven rebels armed with 'dahs' attacked a village in Tharrawaddy when the villagers engaged them, killing one and capturing two. Military patrol has collected many 'dahs' in Inke area in Thayetmyo and also arrested a wanted person. Twenty-eight guns and 59 daggers and other weapons have also been surrendered.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT.

A mysterious theft of Rs. 18,520 was reported this morning by the Burma Match Company who stated that the money had disappeared from their office safe, although the safe was found intact and the office door well-fastened, but over Rs. 2,000 in coins had been left untouched in it.—A. P.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAK-DOWN OF PEACE PARLEYS IN LONDON?

(Continued from page 1)

wal of conversations with a view to communal settlement I may not say anything which in the slightest degree jeopardise the possibility of a speedy and successful settlement of the communal tangle.

From the bottom of my heart I hope and pray that further efforts will be made that may lead to a settlement honourable to all."

What Gandhiji Has Done In London

OBSERVE TRUCE & NON-VIOLENCE, SAYS JAIRAMDAS

HYDERABAD (Sind), October 10.

Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Jairamdas said that Mahatma Gandhi had gone to England with no misconceptions as to the possible results of the Round Table Conference. He had gone there primarily to keep his word to Lord Irwin that, if his way to London was not barred by Government's own attitude, he would make a dash for London, even at the last moment. He knew that the Round Table-Conference was composed of nominees of Government not representatives of the people. But, in spite of all this he felt it to be his duty to strive for unity amidst warring interests. In this effort he had fully exposed the subtler forces at work in London against India's aspirations. English politicians had refused to place their cards on the table because they knew that they had nothing much to offer and wished to save themselves from world's criticism.

SITUATION WORSENS.

With these developments in England, the situation in India appeared to be worsening. The latest event in India had been Government's currency policy and taxation proposals. Mr. Jairamdas added:—

The increase in salt duty shows which way the wind blows. Whatever may be the future developments the people on their part must act on the basis that Truce continues and fulfil all their obligations under it until a crisis arises and Congress gives instructions."

The speaker concluded by emphasising that hereafter the Nation would have to stick more strictly to the principle of Non-violence than it had ever done before.—A.P.

"R. T. C. DEADLOCKED"!

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Round Table Conference is deadlocked, says "The Observer". until Mahatma Gandhi resigns the claim that the Hindu majority shall have a naked majority of power over the minorities. It is useless to go through the motions of constitution-building so long as the most vital principle of construction remains unsettled.

The Indian Delegates will deceive themselves if they still think that anything worth while can be done except on the basis of justice to powerful minorities, says "The Sunday Times". To attempt it would be to invite chaos. It would be worse than futile to attempt to frame a constitution unless the Indian delegates themselves can reach an agreement on the communal question.—R. T. C. Special.

How Mahatma Spent His Sunday

SERVICE AT CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi spent this morning on the grounds of the Bishop's Palace, at Chichester. He visited Bognor in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. C.F. Andrews and called on Mr. C. P. Scott, the ex-Editor of the "Manchester Guardian." He attended service at the Chichester Cathedral in the afternoon with the Dean.—Reuter.

Gandhi Jayanti Celebration Officially Over

Artistes And Singers Help The Congress Cause

The Khaddar Exhibition opened at the Congress House by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel attracted large crowds on Sunday, it being the last and the closing day. The attendance of the school boys and girls was particularly large. What attracted the visitor's eye inside the exhibition were the rangoli drawings by Sevikas on the ground and on water. Every day these pictures were changed and fresh pictures drawn. Visitors had nothing but admiration for this excellent piece of art. It is understood that the artists will be enccuraged by the Congress by giving them presents.

The Exhibition was officially closed at 9-30 on Sunday night.

Although the idea behind the Khaddar exhibition was to exhibit all available specimens of Khaddar with a view to popularise them and create a market for them outside the Exhibition large sales of Khaddar were made inside the Exhibition as well. Khaddar worth at least Rs. 3,000 must have been sold during 10 days. Besides this there were other sales of the Swadeshi articles to the tune of about Rs. 10,000.

SINGERS PRESSED INTO SERVICE.

So far as the local Congress is concerned the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations were a great success. Well-known musicians and singers of Bombay and Maharashtra such as Bal Gandharva, Master Krishna, Master Dinanath of the Balvant Sangit Natak Mandali, Prof. Narayanrao Vyas, Prof. Phatak, Prof. Behre and others, besides the Melas and Prabhat Pheries did their programmes at the Congress House simply with a view to serve the Congress. Their programmes were a great success and they brought money also for the Congress.

TEMPLE BURNT AND IDOLS DAMAGED

Incendiarism In Kashmir Villages

SRINAGAR, Oct. 10.

Three cases of incendiarism were recently reported from Hindwara villages.

In one case, the beam and railings of a wooden bridge in the village of Khupwera were set on fire, the village chowkidar, who was guarding it being asleep. As soon as fire spread, he woke up and with the help of a party, the fire was extinguished before further damage to the bridge.

In the second case, fire was first seen in the gate of a shrine in the village. The efforts of the villagers to extinguish the fire proved futile and the gate was consumed to ashes. The party of villagers on their return from the shrine were pelted with stones from the neighbouring hillock. Later on, the same night, a fire was seen in the Dharamsala attached to the shrine and villagers again rushed to the Dharamsala and before serious damage was done, it was extinguished. Only the door and the wooden frame of the Dharamsala were burnt.

In the third case, the Hindu temple in the village of Gulgam was totally burnt and idols were completely damaged. Fire was first seen in a heap of harvest between the temple and Hindu houses and it soon spread to the temple which was made of wood.—A.P.

KASHMIR MUSLIM DEMANDS.

SRINAGAR, October 10.

"I appeal to all our sympathisers, both in and outside the State, to suspend all their activities for the time being and take no action which is likely to create obstacles. In presenting Muslim demands," observed Mr. Mirwaiz Muhammad Yusuf, at a gathering in the Jumma Masjid, on Friday last.

He added: "Owing to troubles and misfortunes, which Muslims have had to face so far, their demands could not be presented. By God's grace, major portion of Muslim troubles have been removed by His Highness' gracious proclamation of amnesty. Muslim demands will be presented to the Maharaja Saheb in a week. Let me pray to God to move His Highness to mercy and generosity towards his Muslim subjects."—A.P.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN CEYLON

Deshabandhu Society's Imposing Functions.

(Fom a Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 6.

Under the auspices of the Deshabandhu Society, Colombo, "Gandhi Week" was inaugurated by Professor Syed Rauf Pasha, the Deshabandhu Society and Friday, the 2nd inst. in the society hall. The proceedings began with the singing of a national song and several speeches were made on Mahatmaji and his work.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting convened by the Deshabandhu Society aand the All-Ceylon Youth Congress was held on Sunday the 4th inst. at the Galle Face Green under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister for Education and President, Ceylon National Congress. The function began by the singing of National Song and an exhibition of Spinning on Charkha by Miss Sarala. Hindus, Muslims, Sinhalese and Boras Memons were represented in the gathering. After the President's opening remarks, several prominent men spoke on the greatness of Mahatmaji. Then Prof. Syed Rauf Pasha on behalf of the Deshabandhu Society proposed a resolution "conveying to Mahatmaji their heartiest congratulations at the attainment of his 62nd birthday and wishing him long life and success in his efforts to establish Hindu-Muslim unity and win Swaraj for his country."

Mr. Terrence de Sylva seconded the resolution on behalf of the All-Ceylon Youth Congress and it was passed with acclamation the audience standing.

The Deshbandhu Society volunteers hawked Khaddar before and after the meeting.

AT MANGALORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Oct. 9.

Gandhi Week was celebrated a Mangalore as a week of national rejoicing. Syt. Karnad Sadashiva Rao, President, K. P. C. C. and other prominent Congress workers addressed the daily meeting in the different parts of the town Gandhiji's life and his mission were explained to the people.

Khadi hawking was the important item of the activities of the week. Daily spinning by batches of volunteers and Desha Sevika was also conducted at the Congress office.

Yesterday being the last day of the week there was flag salutation and mass meeting at the Public Maidan. There was a display of Lezim, Zumbia and lath plays by the Bantwal Kumar Pathak.

Gandhi week was similarly celebrated throughout the district.

IN KATHIAWAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 10.

In every nook and corner of Kathiawar Gandhi Week celebrations have been performed with due eclat and splendour. In Amreli, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan Camp and other places separate day were fixed for separate purpose and Khadi sales briskly increased.

The appeal of Sardar Vallabhbhai to princes and Government servants to help the sales of Khaddar because of its economic significance has its desired effect. October 8th was observed by keeping spinning wheels running constantly, by observing prayer for long life of Mahatmaji and by pushing on sales of Kaddar. In many places national flags are hoisted on houses and streets.

AT KARWAR.

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, Oct. 9

The Gandhi Jayanti Week was observed with the daily hawking of Khadi by local volunteers, who sold Khadi worth in all about Rs. 850. Speeches on the constructive programme of the Congress were made by Sjts. S. R Haldipurkar and G. S. Nadkarni stressing the need for the removal of untouchability in particular.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya spoke for nearly an hour exhorting her audience, particularly young women, to take to Swadeshi and be prepared against the next fight for freedom.

AT AGRA.

(From a Correspondent))

ACRA, Oct. 10,

Gandhi Week terminated successfully at Agra.

A public meeting was held in Motiganj on Friday the 8th inst. when speeches were made on the eventful life of Gandhiji.

Mahatma Jayanti Persad eulogising Gandhiji, explained the life of Sabarmati Ashram and laid stress on the practice of cleanliness.

Mr. Prem Shanker of Bareilly then traced the history of Satyagrah from ancient days and said that it was natural and in keeping with the Hindu culture.

Mr. Johari then asked the people to stiffen the boycott of foreign cloth because by so doing they would be helping the Mahatma in his task in London Conference.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF NAUJAWANS

Mass Meeting At Chowpatty

In spite of the rain during the whole of the afternoon a large number of people gathered on the Chaupatty Sands to attend the meeting called by the Naujawan Bharat Sabha to protest against the arrest of Laljee Pendse, Arjunlal Sethi, Mubarak Ali and several Naujawans throughout the country who were taking active part in the struggle of the workers and peasants.

SUPPRESSING THE VOICE OF OPPRESSED.

Swami Kumaranand, who presided pointed out that prominent Naujawans were arrested by Government to obstruct the growth of the Trade Union Movement. The Government was, in fact, taking shelter behind the Truce with the Congress and making fresh attacks on the struggle of the masses for freedom.

Mr. Charles Mascarenas then moved a resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Laljee Pendse under Section 124-A. The resolution considered it as a direct attempt to kill the Trade Union Movement by removing the leaders of the workers when they were on strike.

In placing the resolution before the meeting the speaker said that Mr. Laljee Pendse was leading the Tramwaymen's strike in which 700 men are involved and which is threatening to absorb 5,000 workers from the lines and the Power House. He strongly advocated the municipalization of the Tramway Service and the Corporation and Congress were keenly watching the development of the strike.

The resolution was seconded by Ayub Shaikh who said, that Laljee was arrested under Section 124-A which was the king of all sections in the Indian Penal Code under which anybody who is dangerous to the Government is removed.

The resolution was supported by N. M. Joshi, the Secretary of the Tramwaymen's Union.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution was moved by Sirdar Jamiat Singh and supported by Mahomed Ibrahim and Mr. Shetty, protesting against the arrest of Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, President of the Kisan Conference of Sewar in Rajputana, and Mubarak Ali, the President of the Karachi Naujawan Bharat Sabha. The resolutions were passed unanimously and the meeting dispersed with shouts of "Inqulab Zindabad."

IN MEMORY OF BHASKERAO BAKHLE

Indian Music Circle Formed

(From A Correspondent.)

The Indian Music Circle has been established in memory of the late Prof. Bhaskar Rava Bakhale, by a few of his disciples and admirers, among whom Messrs. Bal Gandharva and Master Krishnarao are the prominent figures. The objects of the Circle are wide enough to offer scope to every lover of music. The promoters have been successful in securing the patronage of the Chief of Phaltan, Seth Lakhmidas Isardas of Karachi, Shrimant Sardar Abasaheb Muzumdar of Poona and some other prominent citizens interested in the art.

Mr. K.P. Khadilkar, the well known Marathi litterateur and playwright has accepted to perform the opening ceremony of the Circle on the Dussera Day at 9-30 P.m. at the Jinnah Memorial Hall, when Master Krishnarao will entertain the company. For details write to Ketkar's Art Studio, 255, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—Mr. Justice P Mahadevaiya of the Mysore High Court passed orders rejecting the revision petition filed by Sjt. L V. Rajagopal, Secretary Mysore City Congress Committee against his convictions and sentence passed by the Session Judge, Mysore.

INDORE.—The strike in the Nandlal Bhandari Mills continues. The operatives of the state mills have also gone on strike since Friday.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Sjt. Nariman To Preside

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 10.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman has accepted the presidentship of the Kathiawar Youth League Conference to be held at Amreli.

The Kathiawar Women's Conference will also be held here.

OPEN THE TEMPLE TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

As Congressman I Cannot Be Party

MR. DESAI RESIGNS FROM SANTACRUZ COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTA CRUZ, Oct. 10.

The temple of Laxminarayan is in course of construction and now nearing completion. It has been erected through the efforts of some wealthy people like Sheth Anandilal Podar. The installation ceremony of image is to take place on the 23th instant. A few days back, the representatives of the All-India Untouchability Board approached the Trustees with a request that the temple should be open to all the Hindus including the so-called untouchables. It seems the trustees could not unanimously agree to the request and the matter was entrusted to the Installation Committee. The majority of the Committee have been unwilling to accede to this request and as a result thereof Mr. Kantilal V. Desai, one of the members of the Committee has tendered his resignation as a protest against this anti-national attitude of the Committee.

In his resignation Mr. Desai has clearly stated that as a member of the Congress, he cannot continue to serve on the Committee which refuses to recognise the rights of the so-called untouchables to offer their prayers at a common temple of God.

MAKING THE CITY "DRY"

Bombay Women Band Themselves Into Organisation

In connection with the picketing activities in the City, a crowded meeting was held at New Chinch Bunder on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal an institution started by Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde and other ladies to do liquor picketing. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided and Sjt. S. K. Patil, Yamunabai Ghodekar, Mrs. Kothare and others addressed the meeting.

Mr. Patil referred to the various complaints as regards picketing coming from various quarters. These complaints, he said, were an indication of the measure of success they had been able to attain in their work. One complaint was that the picketing had not affected the excise revenue. He made it clear that the purpose of picketing was not to affect the revenue nor was it intended that the picketing should be made of a type that could physically prevent people from entering the shop. They had to keep up the moral atmosphere that they had created it. Bombay, besides, was the barometer of the movement in the country. Other provinces in most respects looked to Bombay for lead. It was, therefore, their duty to maintain the heat of the country's movement in Bombay. He appealed to the meeting to find out selfless workers who would give two hours every day to the Congress.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale who came late referred to the sacrifices made by the women of Bombay during the last campaign and fervently appealed to the sisters to take to their national duties with greater zeal than what they had. Ladies could do a lot if they could only develop the will.

Rain disturbed the meeting towards the end.

RUGBY LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Following are the results of the first round matches in the Rugby League, Lancashire Cup:—

Broughton 3 Wigan 13
Oldham 13 Barrow 13
Salford 16 St. Helens 5
Warrington 16 St. Helens Recreation 2
Wigan Highfield 7 Leigh 7
Widnes 10 Rochdale 3.

YORKSHIRE CUP.

Following are the results of the first round matches in the Rugby League, Yorkshire Cup:—

Bradford 5 Huddersfield 11
Batley 4 Leeds 24
Castleford 4 Dewsbury 12
Hull 33 Keighley 7
Hull Kingston Rovers 6 Wakefield 2
Hunslet 50 Brainley 11
York 3 Halifax nil.—Reuter's Special.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1931.

THE MUSLIM 'BLOC'

Speaking under the encouraging protection of, an ally, Mr. Mahomed Shafi blandly libelled the Muslim community by claiming at the Minorities' Committee an exhaustive representative character for himself and his colleagues. A few facts about these gentlemen are worth remembering. Barring, perhaps two, who, at the best, are to their community what Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his "Labour" supporters are to the British Labour Party, all the "delegates" constituting the "Muslim bloc" have one characteristic in common. They have been remarkably conspicuous either for their absence from the field of battle or for their opposition to any struggle against the powers-that-be. As it was with the Khilafat agitation started in 1920, so was it with the last Satyagraha. Can any friend of these gentlemen say with pride what was the record of, say, the Aga Khan, Messrs. Mahomed Shafi, Jinnah, Shafaat Ahmed, Md. Iqbal, Fazlul Haq, Gaznavi, Bhutto, Padshah, Abdul Qayum and others, when the country and the community called for sacrifice? Can it be denied that they have never been prepared to pay the price for the freedom of Islam—Islam is not confined to this country as the new Tory grand Mufti Mr. J. L. Garvin pretends—or of India? And can it be denied that they emerge from their luxurious obscurity only when there is a chance of winning loaves and isnes for a particular class of Muslims even though the mass of 90 per cent. of the community may, in the process, be condemned to continued want and starvation? All this is known. All this will be acknowledged by any man with any sense of political decency. Yet, Mr. Mahomed Shan had the temerity to say that the "Muslim Bloc" was "the goods" and he was encouraged to do so, for he was an eye witness to the fact that, at the earlier meeting. Mr. Ali Imam was, in response to an open hint from the Aga Khan, deliberately gagged by the chairman of the Minorities' Committee. The meaning of it is obvious and it is also a commentary on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's insolent speech.

Mr. Mahomed Shafi naturally thought he could, with complete impunity, treat himself to a fling at Mr. Ali Imam, absent owing to illness, and the Nationalist Muslim Party. Leaders of the Nationalist Muslim Party who gave meaning to the term "Khilafat" and "Muslim League," will live in history as the creators of active consciousness in the Muslim community, when the Shafis and the Shafaat Ahmeds will have gone into the oblivion that awaits them. But we must admire Mr. Md. Shafi's hardihood in trying to belittle the Nationalist Muslim Party. For, he is the man who wanted to drag a proud community to the feet of Sir John Simon, and sought to do so by setting himself up as the President of an outrageously unconstitutional body and appearing before the Simon Commission as a deputation of the—All-India Muslim League Who could possibly be more worthy of the honour of throwing mud at others? But this apart, it will not be out of place here to recall a certain speech in connection with the representative quality of Mr. Mahomed Shafi and his Muslim colleagues. Speaking at the plenary session of the Round Table Conference in November last, Mahomed Ali said:

> "I am the only person belonging to my party who has been *selected* by His Excellency the Viceroy, or the Government of His Majesty here, or *whoever it is who has appointed these wonderful Delegates. Whose delegates we are, we do not know. I do not pretend to represent anybody*; but I will say this much, and I feel certain that when you have heard me—I hope patiently—you will say that I am right in my claim, that at least I am not misrepresenting myself, and I think that should be enough." (our italics).

Mahomed Ali did not 'misrepresent' himself. "I want to go back to my country if I can go back with the substance of freedom in my hand. Otherwise I will not go back to a slave country." Then he went on to say "It is for the sake of peace, friendship and *freedom* that we have come here, and I hope we shall go back with *all that. If we do not, we go back into the ranks of fighters where we were ten years before.*" (our italics). An observer who was on the spot has reported in the Press that Mr. Md. Shafi and his colleagues turned red and writhed under his home-thrusts, especially his reference—Mahatma Gandhi was less outspoken—to the farce of their representative character. Mr. Mahomed Shafi could not but react as he did. Fundamentally there was nothing common between Mahomed Ali and the Muslim "Delegation," the original as well as the present one. He did not want even to die in a slave country. They long to live in it. He had gone to London to achieve "all that," they are they to oppose. "The one thing to which I am committed", he said, "is complete Independence." The one thing to which they are committed is that, fourteen points or no fourteen points, they would not support Mahatma Gandhi in demanding for India the right to secede from the Empire at will. This is not surprising. The antecedents of these "delegates" are an open book. Nor need the reader be surprised that the "reporter" who described, with justifiable pleasure, the facial changes in Mr. Mahomed Shafi during Mahomed Ali's speech should be no other than Mr. Shaukat Ali himself. The "Ali Brother?" died in London and was buried in Jerusalem by Mr. Shaukat Ali, leaving the latter free to form another brotherhood with Brentford, Lloyd, O'Dwyer, Shafi and Shafaat Ahmad.

TRUCE TO DODGING

Latest reports from London regarding the R. T. Conference make it substantially clear thata the conspiracy between the British and the Indian reactionaries has so far succeeded in making the Conference a failure, a farce. It was part of the conspiracy to pack the Conference with a number of extreme communalists and subservient people who could be relied upon to dance to any official tune and to refuse to arrive at any settlement. It was also a part of the conspiracy to shut out certain nationalist institutions, lest the latter should frustrate the secret plan and expose the communalists and their back-door movements. We cannot otherwise describe the joint manoeuvre to keep out Dr Ansari than as a conspiracy. The Conference being so packed, the next manoeuvre was to concentrate discussion on communal representation and sidetrack the vital question of the precise extent of freedom the Government was prepared to concede at the Conference—for the present we are not considering the methods of wresting complete freedom from the Government by means other than amicable negotiations. The Government is not unaware that the declaration of its own policy must logically come first as upon the policy declared must depend the exact nature of the communal settlement. If, for instance, the Government were to say that it was prepared to concede at once only partial autonomy to India, then the Congress, at any rate, would not thereafter bother itself or the Government with further parleys but would try other means of getting full autonomy, leaving the Government and its satellites free to pursue any communal policy they liked. If on the other hand, the Government were to declare that full Dominion Status was to be conceded straight-way, the communalists would then be less disposed to bargain with British reactionaries But obviously any such straightforward declaration does not suit the Government's plan, which is only to make a show of self-determination but leave the Government free to ignore any possible agreement at the Conference and to make capital of any disagreement.

It may be asked why Mahatma Gandhi at all agreed to negotiate with such a Government at such a Conference. The answer to the question is simple. It is Gandhiji's way to trust to the last the party he is negotiating with—in this case the Government—and to hope that truth will triumph over duplicity sooner or later. But he is practical enough to know that truth may take time to triumph and that if his cause does not triumph immediately or in a reasonable time at the present R. T. Conference, he will straightforwardly admit his defeat, will not regret the chance he gave to, and the trust he put in, the Conference and its organisers, and will quietly betake himself to a different sphere and different methods to win success for his cause. He has candidly acknowledged his defeat so far—a defeat for which he is not responsible—has put his finger upon the causes of the defeat, and has asked the Government to remedy those causes. Still clinging to the hope that the Government would, before it is too late, prove its 'bona fides' and work for a true settlement, he is going on with the Conference work, sparing neither himself nor his colleagues, Indian or British. If he finds in the next few days that the Government continues to dodge and intrigue, Gandhiji will not hesitate to be out of it. For the sake of what little chance of a true settlement is left we wish the Government does not carry away the impression that it has cornered Gandhiji and the Congress.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

Under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowledge, Commander Digby Beste, of the Training Ship "Dufferin," delivered an address on the "characteristics of seamen and their training," at Sudama House on Friday last. He drew a realistic picture of the seaman's life, and described the "ever-lurking danger" of voyaging on the seas. Indians are well aware of the fact, the lecturer emphasised. The seamen of this country must be ready to compete with seamen all the world over, if Indians are to hold their own in shipping matters. They certainly can, if every opportunity, which it is in the hands of the State to provide, is afforded them. Indian youth has shown by the zeal with which it is seeking entrance to the training ship "Dufferin," that it is keenly conscious of securing for India an honourable place in the great shipping nations of the world. The sea-faring spirit is not dead, as Syt. Lallubhai Samaldas remarked in his speech as Chairman of last Friday's function. The strenuous agitation carried on by Indians through the Legislature, the Press and the Platform for securing to "Swadeshi" shipping reservation of coastal traffic, is an indication of the fact that the country is convinced about the urgency of developing rapidly indigenous shipping industry, as a national necessity. Obstacles have been continuously put in the consummation of this united Indian demand. It has taken an unconscionably long time for the Government of India, to institute at least one training centre to provide opportunities to Indian youth, to fit themselves for service in an Indian mercantile marine. The sea-faring tradition is there in a country with a large coast-line dotted with numerous harbours, from which in days of yore, Indian ships, built in India, manned by Indians, carried Indian produce to distant shores. The material to be recruited for an efficient mercantile marine is there. What is lacking is adequate opportunity. And it is lacking because vested interests prove an obstacle.

DR. AMBEDKAR REPUDIATED

It is interesting to note that the suppressed classes of Bombay under the leadership of Mr. P. Baloo, the well-known Indian Cricketer, have decided to repudiate the statement of Dr. Ambedkar that the suppressed classes are not with the Congress in the demand for Swaraj. Mr. Baloo and his followers point out that the bulk of their community have full faith in Mahatma Gandhi and the system of joint electorates together with adult franchise. True leaders of the community naturally fear separate electorates, lest these should further isolate and alienate the community from other communities. We are glad to note that the Shraddhanand Memorial Trust of Delhi has also cabled to Gandhiji stating: "Depressed classes do not want separate electorate. Fully satisfied with adult franchise. No confidence in Ambedkar."

Trifles

"Stalin is striking at certain notorious faults of the Russian character, which have nothing to do with Communism as such—love of committee meetings and endless oratory, the lack of any time sense, so noticeable to foreign visitors."

Comments of a British correspondent in Moscow.

* * * *

In India too, we suffer from these "notorious faults." Our Civic Fathers in Bombay, for example—however, I will not specify further.

* * * *

But about the "endless oratory" I must speak. I attended not many weeks ago, a meeting held to ventilate a public grievance. The chief orator of the evening, who arrived forty minutes late, took an equal amount of time in warming up to his subject. I passed on a little note of protest to him: "Will you be very long?" I plaintively asked in that surreptitiously tendered epistle.

* * *

"Brothers and Sisters," he thundered in public reply to my plaint, "I have just touched the fringe of the subject." My fountain-pen collapsed.

* * * *

Since then, I have proffered unasked advice regarding the choice of speakers at Bombay's public gatherings, particularly about the chairman.

* * * *

"Always put in the chair a man who lives beyond Bandra," I have repeatedly implored. He must catch the "Bandra Fast." He always apprehends, he will have to listen to a long lecture from the "better-half" if he misses it and is late for dinner. The apprehension causes him to be careful and check his own oratory and that of others.

* * * *

Great Week-end News—Muffled voice in London, emerging from a full beard: "Narayan, Narayan. I knew it would be so."

* * *

Some leaders in India of the suppressed Classes have repudiated Dr. Ambedkar. What else can they do when the man thumps upon the Conference table, and pushes forward a telegram coming from a place called Kumaon, which he tells the audience, he believes, is somewhere in the United Provinces.

* * *

If only he had consulted Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan. The U.P. Separatist Stalwart can do these things better.

* * *

"The so-called representatives of India at the Round Table Conference are like rupees minted in Government mint. Their real value is much less than their face value."—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

Hear! Hear! That is exactly why they claim weightage.

How Communal Deadlock Was Brought About

MORE LIGHT ON IMPERIALIST DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

St. James's Palace,
LONDON, Oct. 2.
(By Air Mail.)

Since my last despatch certain interesting developments took place with reference to Indian politics. After two weeks of waiting and watching the Government took stock of the Indian situation and came to the conclusion that it was difficult to settle with Mahatma Gandhi who refuses to agree with them that he can deviate from the mandate which has brought him to London. As a nation of shopkeepers they also realised that to concede all that Mahatma Gandhi demands was as good as committing a commercial suicide. They therefore, set to the task of winning over Mahatma Gandhi, a practical demonstration of hoping against hope, by deputing a few emissaries to see him. They summoned all diplomatic resources that are at their commond.

"IMPRACTICABLE DEMAND."

The conversations of Lord Irwin followed by Lord Sankey, Sir Samuel Hoare and the Prime Minister have been a part of the diplomatic move. All agree in calling Mahatma Gandhi a saint. None differs in praising him and none differs in realising that he is the one man in the motley crowd of "representatives" who alone can effectively cry halt to the Congress. Every one, therefore, attempted to point out to him how "fallacious and impracticable" was the demand of the Congress for full control.

"MAC'S" LIP SYMPATHY.

In the meantime by clever manoeuring they brought the Conference to a position of standstill under the heavy weight of communal strife. The introduction of the much-vexed Hindu-Muslim problem at the psychological moment, has served them as a good means of damping Gandhiji's aspiration for a self-governing India. Mr. MacDonald, if he was really sympathetic to India, could have if he meant, done the right thing in following Mahatma Gandhi's advice to settle the larger political problem of the relation between England and India.

MUSLIM-"BIG-BUSINESS" PACT.

Side by side, Big Business has been concentrating all its energy to enter into an alliance with the Muslims. In the Big Business the Congress and the leaders behind it have created nervous feeling by the weapon of boycott and if ere long Congress may enter upon another struggle to wrest power from unwilling hands it is ready with the help of these Indian patriots to launch new plan for the recapture of the lost market. It is a pity that these wise men of the London City, despite their reputation for shrewd business acumen, are backing a wrong horse by not appraising the correct value of the Moulanas and Moulvis in the Indian political market. In their misguided zeal to get back the contracts, they have been in indecent hurry to sign a pact with the Muslims in supporting their extreme demands at the Conference. They have assured them that as financiers and bankers ruling the Empire, they will bring pressure on the Cabinet, whether it is "national" or coalition (which are by the way only convenient labels for changing times,) to support them.

BIG BROTHER'S NEW MISSION.

While talks take place with hypocritical smiles and handshakings in the Ritz Hotel, Moulana Shaukat Ali is deputed to Nice to deliver the Lloyd-Brentford message and the ex-Khilafat sant him back with his choicest blessings. Some British Die-hards are stabbing Gandhiji in the back by advising Ambedkars and other smaller fry to keep a vigilant eye over the Congress deal.

GANDHIJI'S OPTIMISM.

When the guardians of the Empire are thus marching onward what hope can Mahatmaji entertain despite his optimism? It is not too early to say that the writings on the wall are very clear to him. If he had any illusions they are gradually sinking in the bottomless well of disappointment after Premier's "heart to heart" talk with him. Nonetheless he is still fighting within himself, holding his own in the belief that some unseen power will render him assistance in fulfilling his dream of silken cord of love. I need not hesitate to state that there is no one to give him company in his lonely voyage in the hopeless sea. Talk to any other leader, including the pillars of our Indian Liberalism. They do not fail to betray signs of the inevitable failure of the Conference. Last week's faint clouds of uncertainty have begun to make room for darker clouds and to-day there is not one soul in the Indian community, including even I think Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, who dares say that Britain is giving a fair deal to Mahatma Gandhi. Hers is a gamble with India as is the gamble of MacDonald's National Government with the teeming unemployed. But the gamble for power must soon explode along with the gamble for domination of India.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF CURRENCY.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR).

I.

On invitation of the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" I propose to give a series of "short talks" on currency problems along simple lines leading the reader from the first principles right up to the present currency conditions so that a layman may understand this most important subject and intelligently follow the course of events in this connection in India. This is particularly important in view of the fact that we shall be witnessing some very interesting developments in connection with the working of our currency and exchange now that the gold standard has been abolished.

TWO MAIN DIVISIONS.

In order to appreciate the exact significance of currency, one should, to start with, understand what functions money performs. The currency or what we call in common parlance "money" is divided into two main divisions, viz., (1) Metallic Currency, (2) Paper Currency. Whether metallic or paper the main functions money performs are two, viz., (1) It acts as a medium of exchange and (2) serves as a measure of value. If we had no money, mankind would be driven to exchange goods for goods or services for goods i.e., barter. Thus a farmer under those conditions, who has a good crop of corn would no doubt keep the quantity necessary for the consumption of his family. The balance would have to be exchanged by him for other necessaries of life, such as clothes, shoes, agricultural implements, ornaments, articles of food etc. For these he would have to go in search of the weaver who has cloth to sell and who happens to be in need of corn, or a vendor of agricultural implements who is prepared to exchange these implements for corn, and so on. That would be a cumbersome and inconvenient process involving great delay and trouble.

WHY PRECIOUS METALS WERE SELECTED.

Mankind thus at the earliest stage of civilization discovered that if they could select some common medium which was acceptable to all, they could save all this trouble. Thus money originated in the form in which we know it. Various articles were thus used as money but ultimately the precious metals replaced all others in this connection. Pieces of precious metals of certain weight and fineness came to be used as money. The State began to offer its hallmark on these pieces which ultimately became coins in the form in which we know them to-day and which are now used by us as money or medium of exchange, for goods produce, or labour. What actually happens is that our farmer sells or exchanges his corn for so many pieces of silver coins. The coins or money are kept by him until such time as he may require the other necessaries of life for which he keeps exchanging these coins or money. He gets his shoes and clothes for the family, agricultural implements etc., by simply giving these coins in exchange for them. He is here said to "buy" them in the ordinary language. According to the economist the original sale of corn for coins of the realm or money constituted only half the exchange. The pieces of precious metal or money is

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DA

The Sphinx Speaks.

Writing in the London "Da Herald" in mail week, Profes Harold Laski concludes an inte esting study of Mr. Lloyd Geor by suggesting that the "Sphinx Churt" alone could answer t question as to what he would d The Sphinx has answered in series of bomb-shells. The an wer is sphinx-like in its vagu ness, but the bomb-shells are d finitely bomb-shell. The late is a "cordial" conversation wi Mr. Henderson. There may may not be a pact between L bour and Mr. Lloyd George b the news of cordial conversatio must have frightened Tory—or t National Party? — headquarte The samuel and the Simon "L berals" were dealt with throug earlier bomb-shells when he ser them out into the streets, penni less and homeless. And now h cruelly "rubs it in" by assurin all and sundry that his war che is at the disposal of every Libe ral who promises to stand Free Trade unconditionally a without "quibbling".

Entertaining Prospects.

Protests in plenty are undoul edly in the offing Many hon "Liberals" would shout. indi nant and appropriately scandal ed, at the reprehensibly individ alist action of Mr. Lloyd Geor in "sitting tight" over the Liber War Chest, determined to open only for the purpose of buyi straightforward assurances abo Free Trade from Liberals. A many of them would. A they would be the gent men who did not utter a wo in protest when Lloyd Geor created the famous war chest selling "Honours" as no Pri Minister had done before. T prospects are positively amusin Liberalism in England is, course, about to die. But M Lloyd George, apparently want to see to it that although it may die unwept, unhonoured and un sung, it shall not go without providing entertainment to on lookers.

Tramwaymen and the Corporation

Moving his resolution about the trouble between Tramwaymen and the B. E. S. T. Co. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was careful to explain at the outset that the Company being a public utility service and under an agreement with the Municipal Corporation, the latter body was entitled to interest itself in the affairs of the former. If only Mr. H. M. Chowna had intelligently followed the mover's preliminary remarks, he would not have butted in with his ridiculous point of order. We leave him at that; of course with our congratulations on his readiness to justify himself and our condolences that the occasion failed to prove equal to him.

Moral Responsibility.

The fact that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta brought the matter up before the Corporation proves that as a Labour leader he is alive to his duties and has enough sense of what is known as "responsibility" to be willing, even eager, to tap all sources before seeking justice through direct action—the last, and in many cases, the only effective, resource of the worker. The public shares Mr. Mehta's regret that a company consisting of some well-known Indian industrialists as its Directors should be indifferent to the troubles of their men. The revelations made by Mr. Hirjibehedin are amazing, if true. To spend Rs. 108,000 for the purpose of supervising labour costing Rs. 12,530 or to spend Rs. 3,00,000 on Sales Service for realising Rs. 38,000 is, if the facts are as alleged, a veritable scandal of "overhead" squandermania, hard to beat even in India, the country, par excellence, of "Overhead Charges." The Indian Directors at least, must try to realise their moral responsibility. And the sooner they did it the better. One word more. We notice that the General Manager of the B. E. S. T. Co. explains the non-recognition of the Tramwaymen's Union on the ground that the proportion of organised workers to the unorganised is insignificant. The General Manager may refuse to follow the Government of India; but does he know something of the history of Trade Unions and their recognition at—"Home"?

GOVT. COUNSEL'S ATTEMPT AT BULLYING WITNESS

—:o:—

"Had Sardar Asked You To Pay Only For One Year"?

DIWAN BAHADUR PULLED UP BY ENQUIRY OFFICER

BARDOLI, Oct. 10.

In the course of the Bardoli enquiry to-day the Government pleader Dewan Bahadur Thakoram Mehta, cross-examined six more witnesses all whereof maintained that though they had not got sufficient money to pay their dues on 17th July, the day on which revenue officers had gone to village Rayam to collect revenue with a party of police, they borrowed money at interest and paid their dues because the sight of the police and attachments unnerved them. Other witnesses corroborated having lent them money at interest.

Questioned by the Government pleader, if they passed promissory notes almost all the witnesses replied in the negative. Some of them stated they had borrowed from near relatives though they had to pay interest.

Some witnesses said though they had comparatively good harvest they did not pay the second instalment of assessment last year (1929/30) because Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel had been arrested and they had vowed that they would not pay till both were released. They did not pay the instalment even after their release because they had no money.

(From Our Correspondent)

The standard of revenue collections employed in Bardoli Taluka after the Truce was to be further discussed to-day, but Mr. Gordon the Inquiry Officer on beginning the work of the day suggested that this discussion might be left over to the end of the Inquiry. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai for the Congress did not object, but reserved to himself the right to press for the discussion if he thought it necessary after seeing how the cross-examination by the Government pleader went on.

The first witness called to-day by D. B. Thakor Ram Kapil Ram was Dahya Kala of the village Rayam.

Dahya Kala questioned by the Government pleader said I was served with a notice on the 17th July demanding immediate payment. I had gone to the field on this day at the usual hour. The Vethia came to call me at about 3 o'clock.

Q. Do you confess this that when you went to the field in the afternoon there was no police at Dahya Lala's (neighbour) house? Why do you hesitate every time?

A. I had seen no one at the time.

When I came home, there were no Government people at my house. I do not know whether all the Government party was at Dahya Lala's house, or anywhere else. Nor do I know whom the party consisted of as I had come home by the back door way. I did not go to Dahya Lala's immediately on coming home. When I went there after a while the panchkyas of his attached property was already prepared and it was given to me to put my signature on it. I know how to read and write. I can read newspapers and the patrika. I put a letter or two of my signature but on seeing that the values were not properly put. I refused to sign.

Q. Then it was not quite true when you said in the examination in chief that you had refused to put your signature.

On Sjt. Bhulabhai's objection the question was overruled by the Inquiry Officer.

My family consists of myself, wife, 3 sons and two daughters. I do not know if my property is the largest in the village. It may be so in the Government books, but I do not know. I know Mavji Jiwan and Ravji Lala. I had left my house and I do not know if these two me had gone on hijrat also. I had migrated to the village Sevni in the Gaekwar's territory. It is 4 or 5 miles from Rayam.

Q. Are you prepared to say on oath that Mavji Jivan and Ravji Lala had not paid up their full assessment?

(Mr. Gordon thought the witness was not the right man to put this question. The information could better be found in the Government record).

I have about 21 bighas of grass land in Utara. I had sent my bullocks there to graze. I cannot say how much worth of grass would grow in it, for I have never cut grass from this land.

Q. Are you prepared to say that it would not yield Rs. 250 worth of grass?—Rs. 200 worth? or even Rs. 150?

NEVER REAPED GRASS CROP.

A. It may yield Rs. 140 worth of grass. But I have never reaped the grass crop. It was reserved for the bullocks to graze. There were other peoples' bullocks also sent there. They would pay Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 according as the bullock is small or big. The grazing season is from Ashad to Diwali.

Q. You had taken full advantage of this land before you left on hijrat?

A. I had received about Rs. 75 for grazing fees, the rest is still unpaid. I do not keep an account of the sums owed to me.

Q. Give me straight answers I say. Don't you really remember who owes you? Speak out. Don't stare at me.

The witness replied: "How do you expect me to recount all that this very moment? I can prepare a list if I am given time. I have 5 bighas of grass land in Rayam. It may be 6 bighas. Very little grass came into my hands from that, for before Diwali we had already migrated.

Q. Did you or did you not sell any grass?

A. No I did not.

Q. Why not?

A. This grass was meant for the winter consumption. Most of the grass was stolen or eaten up by cattle of Dublas and others. My evidence is that I say this. This much land would yield grass worth about Rs. 75. I have paid Rs. 121 being 2 years' revenue for the Utara land. One year is in arrears. I do not remember if my Rayam land is 27 acres 11 gunthas. I had put 7½ bighas under rice crop. 3½ bighas were leased out for Rs. 60 out of which only Rs. 30 has been recovered. One bigha may yield 4 to 5 haras of rice. But why you put me such a hypothetical question. Better ask me how much I recovered actually. I had to buy 7 haras of rice. I had sown juwar in 4½ bighas, and a bigha would yield 10 to 12 mds.

Q. Juwar was sold at Rs. 2 per md. in your own village when he returned from Hijrat. You must surely know that.

A. Well at any rate I have actually paid Rs. 1-4-0 for juwar that I purchased.

PURCHASE OF JUWAR.

Q. (The Government pleader began to address the witness in the second person singular). Where did thou purchase the juwar?

A. I purchased it from a dubla and a barber of Shevni. I do not know at what price it was sold in Rayam.

Q. You had 16 acres meaning 28 bighas under cotton—isn't that so?

A. That is not so.

Q. Do you then mean to say that the Government records are wrong?

A. Well I can say that but I had cotton only to the extent that I told you. You can know that from the Patel or Talati. My total jirayet land is 30 bighas. If 28 out of this is the cotton land, what about the 5 bighas of grass land?

Sjt. Bhulabhai objected to such hypothetical questions. The witness was entitled to questions of facts.

We send our cotton for ginning at our own co-operative factory. As it is our gin, we are not required to show any ticket. While in hijrat I had heard that there was something like passes and Congress picketing on the factories. But there was nothing of the sort when we sent our cotton after hijrat.

PASSES AND PICKETING.

Mr. Gordon asked the Government pleader not to worry about the passes and picketing.

Q. Have you any voucher showing the cotton sold by you?

A. There is no voucher but I can tell you. Mr. Gordon did not know when there would be an end to the Inquiry business if the Government pleader went on at this rate, whereupon Sjt. Bhulabhai suggested that the shortest way was to refer to the Ginning factory's books.

Q. By how many years were you in arrears?

A. By three years. He could not pay for the first year. Next year he paid one instalment. He has also paid the current year's assessment. Last year his rice crop had failed and he had 10 to 15 haras of rice only.

Q. You had 400 rupees worth of rice?

A. I never said so. It is you who imagine it. I do not remember that I applied to the Mamlatdar in connection with failure of rice.

Q. Do you mean to say you had no other income since the last attachment?

A. I do.

Q. Which means, you are living on borrowing since July?

A. I have borrowed for buying a buffalo, I have not borrowed anything for cash expenses. The buffalo was bought for Rs. 80, which had been paid in cash to the seller. I purchased one bullock from Baroda for Rs. 123 out of proceeds one sold while in Hijrat.

SALE PROCEEDS OF BULLOCK.

Q. Where did you hide this money—the sale proceeds of the bullock? Was it kept in your house in Rayam? Had you not Rs. 123 cash in your house on 17th July? Speak out. I am informed that you had much more. You claim to be a Satyavadi—why did you not tell the officers that you had the money in your house?

A. It was reserved for buying a new bullock, without which I could not manage my lands.

Q. Do you know Madhav Kuvarji of the Ashram?

A. Yes, I know one Madhav, but I do not know his full name. He was not in my village when police came. I do not know that he had come as soon as the Mamlatdar left.

Q. Now I tell you that he did come and saw you.

A. That is not true.

The Government pleader next asked a series of questions in connection with a speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai with a view to getting it from the witness that the Sardar had asked people to pay only for one year. Mr. Gordon did not like this line of questions and put a stop to them.

Q. What was meant by some witnesses when they referred to the Samiti's orders yesterday.

Mr. Gordon had again to intervene.

A. I do not know who received help from the Ashram, but I have not received any. I never asked for it. I have never complained to any Government officer about the oppression on the 17th July. I had sent the information to the Ashram on the same day.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Re-examined by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai the witness said he had two dublas and 1 dheda depending upon him. He had to feed them morning and afternoon, and provide them with clothes etc. My lands are sufficient for 4 bullocks, but I have to put on with only three.

I do not know who has got help from the Ashram for damages resulting from the Hijrat.

Q. Did you receive any help yourself?

A. Somehow or other I managed my affairs with the money I had. I never applied for help.

Q. Did you give information to any Government officer regarding the oppression in this matter?

A. No.

Q. Then when did you send information to the Ashrama?

A. On that very day.

Replying to Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai the witness said: I have two Dublas and one Dheds (an untouchable). It is I who has to feed them both the times in the evening and morning, and also to bear their other miscellaneous expenses such as clothing etc. I would require four oxen for tilling my land, but I have to manage with three.

Now it was Dahya Lala's turn to reply to the questions of Sjt. Thakorram. In reply to his question he said: We are three in our family, my wife, my daughter and I. The daughter is about two or two and a half years of age. I had no knowledge of the demand-notice fixed on the door. I was out in the field. I knew about the demand-notice only when the Vethio came to me.

Q. It was not that the Mamlatdar or Talati showed you the notice and demanded money?

A. No. We go to the field at eight o'clock.

COUNSEL PULLED UP.

The Inquiry Officer, interrupting the counsel, asked him not to repeat the same question over and over again. Continuing the witness said:

It must be about twelve or half-past twelve o'clock when the Vethio came to summon me. I had not gone home for my dinner. My Rotlas (loaves) were sent to me at the field. But I had not eaten them as yet. I was very hungry. The labourers afterwards used those loaves as their meal when I accompanied the Vethia to the village. I found on my arrival the Mamlatdar and the Fojdar. About one or two Vethias also were there. There were some policemen also. I am sure that my goods was taken out when I reached there. I found my cupboard in the open. We lock the cupboard daily. We keep our valuables in it. Its keys were with my wife. When I reached there I found that handle of the cupboard was broken. The broken handle was lying outside. My goods was subjected to a Punchkyas after my arrival. My signature is put on the Punchkyas.

Q. Have you written on it that your goods was damaged?

A. No. It is written in it that I have got back my goods intact. Replying to a question he further said. The signature in the Punchkyas is mine. I cannot read. Handwriting is bad. The following was read to me from the Punchkyas: "I have got back the goods taken out from my house in my presence on paying Rs. 26."

Q. You wrote so?

A. It was written in my presence, but I did not read it. I got back my goods, so where was the necessity of reading it?

Here the witness was asked, "You signed and did not read the statement. So you mean to say that the Government document is false? Isn't it?"—and so on, whereupon the witness said:—

The talati wrote it in my presence, but he did not read it to me. The talati is present here over there. I did not verify the goods as stated above when I signed the statement. I simply assured myself that the goods was returned. I did not read it.

Q. Then how did you make sure of it?

A. Dahyabhai asked me to sign it. and so I did.

Sjt. Thakorram asked, Why did you not make sure of it? At this Mr. Gordon had to interrupt.

A. The Collector has visited Bardoli often, but I have not complained to any one till now. How I can I be sure that the Mamlatdar was at my home till I reached there? I was at the field. The Mamlatdar went from home after delivering to us the confiscated goods. The Mamlatdar remained at my house till I brought money. After that he went to Dahya Kala. The prices written in my Punchkyas are not proper. I had objected to them.

Q. But in the end accepted them?

A. Was there any escape from it?

I was not present when confiscation took place at Dahya Kala's.

Q. So you signed his Punchnama without going there? Your signature is under Dahya Kala's?

A. Yes. But we were called only after the goods was taken out and Punchkyas was made.

Q. So what is recorded in the Punchnama is false?

A. How can I say that?

Q. But it is written in it that the goods was taken out in your presence.

A. Whatever it may be. I was not present there.

STATE OF CROPS.

We had been to Jokha during Hijrat. It is 7 miles from Rayam. It is situated in the Gaekwar Territory. When we returned the crop of some was taken while that of the others was yet to be reaped. No one's cotton was spoiled. Cotton is the richest crop. Rice that I got as my share was nearly 15 Haras, which was grown over 7½ Vighas, while juwar was grown in 10 Vighas. The aggregate land of my father and mine was not 38½ Vighas. Originally the land of my father together with that of mine consisted of only 23 Vighas. You can know whether what is recorded on the Government roll is true or false. How can I know it? If I had so much land there won't be left anything worth desiring for me.

Sjt. Bhulabhai: The Dewan Bahadur will give you so much from his own land.

A. In the year 1929-30 i.e. the year after the year of frost we had the full crop.

Q. Why did you not pay for that year?

A. The crop had failed the previous year due to frost, and in the following year one instalment was paid. But the Government imprisoned Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai. So we took a vow not to pay, and the remaining instalment was not paid.

WHY DIDN'T YOU PAY.

Q. But your vow was over when the Government was pleased to release Vallabhbhai and Gandhi Saheb; yet why did you not pay? Wasn't it contumacy? You took the crop of the previous year. yet why did you not pay the remaining instalment?

A. We have paid after the Amnesty.

Mr. Thakorram began to take the witness to task with an endless repetition of "Why did you not pay the remaining instalment?"—When getting it recorded that the witness does not give an explanation Mr. Gordon asked him to proceed further with the case.

A. We were asked to pay Rs. 100 or 50 or 25 and so on, and we had a talk with Dahyabhai, the clerk. At his instance I went out in search of money.

Q. Hum! You ate away that money?

A. When we returned from the Hijrat and got our crop, we paid our instalment for the current year out of it. The money came from the sale of cotton, and was only paid after it was realized. I got Rs. 292 only from the ginning factory, out of which I paid 136 as the land revenue. The remaining was spent for buying juwar the stock of which was spoiled.

Q. Was there not a pie more than a single rupee on the 17th in your home?

A. No.

Q. Then how did you manage your home?

A. With difficulty.

Q. Have you incurred any debt? What do you do if you have to spend cash?

A. Corn for the monsoon was stocked. Oil had to be bought on cash. Oil is brought from the Gandhi on credit. We are not particularly in need of cash.

Q. Then when and from whom did you incur a debt of Rs. 100?

MR. GORDON GRUMBLES AT SLOW PROGRESS.

Mr. Gordon remarked here "At this rate the case will last till the next year."

A. I brought hundred rupees from Naran Hira and hundred from Naran Vallabh and bought oxen.

Q. When and on what date did you get this money?

A. Some two months before 17th. In the month of Vaisakh I bought a pair of oxen at Rs. 238 which I had to borrow. Beyond this I had not borrowed anything for current expenses. Gosai Jivan from whom I borrowed is not a relative but a fourth-door neighbour. Nothing was given in writing for the loan of 25 rupees. There was no third man when I borrowed it from Gosai. I have three buffaloes. I do not sell milk. How can I mind my fields if I carried a mound of milk on the head and went out to sell it? I have not received any gift from the Ashrama. The Ashram has given relief in many villages.

Mr. Gordon disallowed the question viz., did you speak of the debt of 25 rupees to anybody before you gave it out here in your deposition?

In the second examination by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai the witness said that he supported three Dublas. What he meant to say when the Government pleader interrupted him was that he had not received any cash gift from the Ashram but had received bales of grass while in the Hijrat.

KASHMERE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The State of Kashmere is once again looming large in the news columns and the situation there has taken such grave turn as to cause apprehension in the mind of Mahatmaji who is constrained to give a thought to it in the midst of the all-engrossing work of the Round Table Conference. Your correspondent cabled on the 26th ultimo that Mahatmaji was forced to take notice of the persistent reports of the conspiracy against the Ruler of Kashmere by a certain seltion of the subjects who appear to be acting under the inspiration of outsiders. One cannot help condemning the mischievous propaganda which has been going on for the purpose of creating dissesions among the Ruler and sections of his subjects, by giving currency to all kinds of reports, more imaginery than real. It is despicable to inflame the feelings of the Mussalmans by referring to the prohibition of cow killing, or to accentuate the differences between two communities by publishing untrue reports. In common with many States in India, and in this the instance of the neighbouring independent State of Afghanistan deserves mention, cow killing has been prohibited since long time and with regard to Kashmere the cow killing was prohibited for nearly a centuary and by now the Muslims must have forgotten the taste of beef. The Kashmere Muslims have upto now never complained about it. The economic argument in support of cow killing viz., scarcity of every other kind of meat and the comparatively high prices thereof, does not obtain so far as the State of Kashmere is concerned, as every kind of meat and game is cheap and plentiful. The alleged higher rate of taxation on the Muslim subjects and the comparatively less taxation on the Hindu subjects is a canard which is introduced in the controversy to inflame feelings of one community against the other. It is learnt on authoritative information that no disparity of taxation exists between two communities.

That there are grievances which require redress cannot be denied and the absence of any very great promptitude to redress on the part of the Government appears to have been misinterpreted into unwillingness. Those who have carefully followed events of past few weeks will have observed that the State and its Ministers had already taken in hand the removal of such grievances. As majority of the population consists of agriculrists, all the reforms introduced by the present Ruler and the Administration related to the uplift of the agriculturists. Mention may be made of the opening of more primary schools, remission of taxes and improvement in canal system and extension of the Land Alienation and Agriculturists Relief Acts. It will be time before full advantage is availed of by those for whom these reforms are meant. The present Ruler may not have achieved all that one may desire, but evidence is forthcoming that efforts are not lacking on the part of the Ruler and the Administration to ameliorate the condition of the subjects and specially the agriculturists. At this juncture when far more important issues are hanging in the balance and the fate of this vast country is on the anvil, it behoves each and every one who has the real interest of the country at heart to let internecine differences die out and take up a broad outlook and not create difficulties and give loophole which may be taken advantage of by those who are hostile to the welfare of the country.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR-PLAY.

REPRESSION IN N. W F PROVINCE

—:o:—

Sixty One Red-Shirts On Hunger Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 7.

The situation in the N.W.F. Province is growing from bad to worse. Beating, and lathi charges by the police are the order of the day. Complaints are made to the officers but in vain. Arrests are being made at various places throughout the Province.

The local officials have disregarded the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. If ever a complaint has been made to them against the ill-treatment meted to the 'Khudai 'Khidmatgaris,' they have paid very little attention to its redressing.

On the 29th September Section 144 was promulgated at Rustum, Swahi and Kalukhan, without sending any notice to Jirga members. Sixty-one Red Shirts were arrested in offices and 'hujras' of the different villages. They were sent to the judicial lock up at Mardan. There Taj Mahomed Khan, a respectable Khan of Gujar Ganhi, was it is alleged ill-treated, beaten by the warders and put in a solitary cell. The matter was duly reported to the jailor and Captain Saeral, the joint D.C. Instead of redressing the grievances, the Khudai Khidmatgars were individually asked to apologize. Each related his sorrowful tale. Taj Mohd. Khan Sultan Khan, Fazal Rahman and Shah Rauf were it is alleged flogged, each receiving thirty stripes. The rest were to be punished at one o'clock. The news of this flogging produced a sensation in the whole city. Shops in Hoti Bazar were closed and a complete hartal was observed. Telegrams were sent to C.C. The Red Shirts are still on hunger strike.

STRIPES FOR SHOUTING "INQUILAB."

A fortnight ago six newly-jailed political prisoners were it is alleged, given stripes on their backs in the Peshawar Central Prison, because they shouted "Inquilab". All the political prisoners in the jail refused to have meals as a protest against flogging and their hunger strike lasted for a week. This treatment affected the public so much that all the neighbouring villagers fasted for many days.

A week had hardly passed than a group of thirteen Red Shirts was, it is alleged flogged each receiving ten and fifteen stripes at Buna in the Hazana District. The facts as alleged are as follows:—

The recently arrested group was to be released on bail and chalaned under the police custody. The Red Shirts on the way shouted "Inquilab" and 'Naral Takbir' in front of the D.C.'s bungalow, who at once sent for the D.S.P. and ordered him to send them back to the lock-up and flog them there.

SECTION 144 EVERYWHERE.

In the whole Province there is not a single main road, police station, town or city where 144 Cr. P. C. is not promulgated, not to speak of Cantoment suburbs. This extensive promulgation and repromulgation of the section, as the list of places given below will show, has worsened the position of Red Shirts and other workers and strengthened the hands of the police so much that they do as they like in the name of law. On the 6th October eight Red Shirts were, it is alleged, severely beaten at Topi, Tahsil Sawabi being accompanied by a batch of police men. One of them was seriously injured. The 26th June 144 Cr. P. C. was promulgated within the limits of the area of the police stations of Mathra, Bruj Harisingh, Badaber, Mathani, and Peshawar City suburbs. On 26th August, it was repromulgated for a further period of two months. On 10th July, the section was promulgated in the Nowshera Subdivision and within two miles east and west of the Babbi Chera Road. From the 9th September the order has been extended for a further period of two months. On the 9th of July the Section was enforced in the Peshawar and Nowshera Subdivisions and within an area extending four miles north and south of the Grand Trunk Road. From the 9th September the order reinforced for a further period of two months. On the 11th July the section was promulgated within the limits of the Tank Tahsil of the Dehra Ismail Khan District and on the 11th September extended for a further period of two months.

The following are the Main Roads where the Section still remains:—

Banu D. I. Khan Road, Banu Tochi Road, Cherad Road, Grand Trunk Road, Kohat Bau Road, Kohat Tal Road, Kohat Khushal Garah Road.

The following are the cities where the section is enforced:—

Banu City, Kohat City, Mansehara, Abbottabad, Tank, Mardan.

The following are the areas of the police stations in Swabi Tahsil where the section was promulgated on 29th September:—

Swabi, Khalu Khan, and Rustom.

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PRINCES SHOULD GUARANTEE PEOPLES' FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Representatives Should Be Elected To Federal Legislature.

GANDHI-SATYAMURTHI CORRESPNDENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has released the following correspondence that passed between him and Gandhiji to the Press.

The following letter was addressed to Gandhiji by Mr. Satyamurthi on 3rd September:—

I write this letter to you in the earnest hope thta you will find it of some use in the discussions of the Round Table Conference. I am anxious that you should read it carefully, and make such use of it as you consider proper. I should be glad to know that you do so.

STATES' PROBLEM.

The first point which will come up for discussion and decision will be the question of Indian States, and their place in the Indian Federation. I am only anxious that in the matter, you should secure for the people of the Indian States, the three rights, which I know, you are keen on (1) that the representatives of the Indian States in the Federal Legislature, at least to the Lower House, should be elected in some form or other by peoples of Indian States, (2) that there should be a declaration of fundamental rights of the people of Inddian States, more or less on the lines of the Karachi resolution on the subject, guaranteed by the Princes who desire to enter the Federation and (3) that the people of the Indian States should have access to the Federal Supreme Court, in cases of breaches of these Fundamental Rights. If several Indian States do not agree to this minimum, I suggest that the Indian Federation need not, in the first instance, include those States, but that provision be made in the constitution for their subsequent entry as and when they agree to these conditions.

DEFENCE.

As regards defence, I suggest that we may agree to the following arrangements: (1) The process of the Indianisation of the Army, of all ranks and in all departments, should proceed according to a prescribed time table and complete Indianisation should be secured, at the end of an agreed period, (2) that as the Army becomes Indianised, it should come under the full control of the Federal Government, (3) that in the meantime, the British portion of the Army may remain under the Viceroy's control subject, however, (a) to drastic and immediate reduction in military expenditure, (b) to questions of policy being decided by the Federal Ministers, questions of details of administrations alone, being left to the experts, and (c) only to a minimum agreed sum to the Army budget being treated on the basis of Consolidated Fund Charges in England, any extra sum being subject to the vote of Legislature.

With regard to external affairs, we should be placed in the same position as the self-Governing Dominions, namely, that we shall not be compelled to contribute to any war, to which we are not parties.

FINANCE.

As regards finance, I suggest that we should get unrestricted control for the Federal Executive and Legislature subject only to (1) the obligations found rightly payable in India out of the Public Debt and the pensions and the agreed salaries of civil and military services employed before the new constitution being treated as Consolidated Fund Charges, (2) the establishment as early as possible of the Reserve Bank, and (3) a control by the British Government over our power to raise external loans, somewhat on the lines of the similar provision in the Australian constitution.

With regard to the Governor's Provinces, there should be no reserve power except the Governor's power of veto on legislation.

No constitutional guarantees are necessary or desirable for the protection of the services as such, beyond those mentioned above. As for the protection of minorities the agreed safeguards should form part of the constitution and should not be reserved in the hands of the Viceroy or the Governors.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Satyamurthi dated 17th September:

I have just this minute received your letter, and am answering it at once so as to catch the mail. The points raised by you are, I need hardly say, well within my attention, though I thank you for putting them up so succinctly. You may be sure I shall give due weight to them at the proper time.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 6).

not what he wants for use. What he wants is that which he can get by exchanging this money or pieces of metal. When he does exchange these pieces called money for various articles of necessaries there is a complete exchange i.e., that of his corn for various articles or necessaries he has obtained.

ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.

As civilization advanced paper money came into use. This paper money was originally introduced in the guise of bank notes by the bankers of Europe in form of Promissory notes payable on demand. These notes circulated on the credit of each bank which issued same. The banks, of course, undertook to exchange these notes for the metallic coins on demand. At the early stage of these paper notes issued by bankers there was no restriction on their issue by law and every banker or any person who called himself a banker was free to issue his own notes for what they were worth. Later the State made regulations controlling notes in one form or other about which we shall know something in course of our future talks. We have thus seen how money which came to be used in form of coins or paper notes acts as a convenient medium of exchange of commodities or services. With regard to services when we pay our workman in coins he exchanges his services for money. He in his turn exchanges this money for necessaries of life and thus the exchange is complete. Money is thus principally meant not for use but for exchange and is meant continuously to circulate from hand to hand. To the workman or the wage-earner, the quantity of money is not of so great an importance as the quantity of commodities he is able to exchange for it. Thus if I pay my servant Rs. 30 per month in times when prices of commodities are high he gets much less in fact than he would get if the prices of commodities were to fall low and he were to get the same wage of Rs. 30 per month. From a workman's standpoint, therefore, it is not Rs. 30, or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 that matters, what matters, is the actual necessaries and comforts he can exchange for same.

MONEY AS MEASURE OF VALUE

Taking the second function of money viz., that it acts as a measure of value, the reader will understand if he just imagines what would be the position of the world to-day if money were to be abolished and we had to value a building or a motor-car. In ancient times the Greeks valued everything in oxen because they all had oxen and could just imagine the value of a good ox. Thus Achilles' Armour is described by Homer to be worth so many oxen. If we were to-day to measure a building as worth so many Arab horses we might have some rough idea as to the value of that particular building, but we would still be at a loss as to what the value exactly was. Money helps us to arrive at a measure of value which is more accurate and more satisfactory. If we are told instead that the building was worth two lakhs of rupees we would immediately appreciate what that means. The reader will thus see the main objects with which money is made to circulate, that is, to help us to exchange our commodities and services freely and unencumbered and at the same time to enable us to measure the value of everything around us. If these two main functions performed by money are properly understood our appreciation of the talks to follow will be much simplified.

(To Be Continued).

HINDUSTANI ACCADEMY'S OFFER OF PRIZES.

Sjt. Tara Chand, General Secretary, Hindustani Academy, U. P., Allahabad, writes:—

The Hindustani Academy will award the following two prizes for Hindi and two for Urdu of the value of Rs. 500/- each on the following subjects (in prose):

1. On the best novel or collection of short stories of the same author published after January 1st, 1928. 2. Applied Science:—Medicines, Engineering, Agriculture, Horticulture, Technology, Manufacture etc., or any of these, published after January 1st., 1928.

Books for the prize should be submitted before October 31, 1931 Seven copies of the book submitted for prize should be sent to the office before the date fixed.

BOHRAS & WAKF ACT

The following letter was sent on October 2 to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Bombay Legislative Council, beg leave to move the adjournment of the House to consider the following definite question of public importance and concern to the Muslim community of the Bombay Presidency, namely, the postponement of the Government order contained in their Notification dated the 27th July. 1931, regarding the withdrawal of exemption granted to the Dawoodi Bohra section of the Mussalman community and the Sunni Bohra Panchayat of Rander from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923.

This potponement has caused wide-spread dissatisfation and indignation among the Muslims and raised grave doubts and alarm in their minds about the future attitude of Government towards the all-important problem of their religious and charitable trusts throughout the Bombay Presidency.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
Sd. Mir Mahomed Baloch.
„ Shaikh Abdul Majid.
„ Syed Munawar.
„ J. S. Kadri.
„ Jam Jan Mahomed.
„ Gover Rora.
„ Allahbaksha.
„ Bha Saheb (T. K.)
„ Ellis Jones.
„ Miran Md. Shah.
„ R. V. Vandekar.
„ R. S. Asavale.
„ R. R. Bakhale.
„ Mir B. Talpur.
„ Manekshah M. Karbhari.
„ B. P. Wadke.
„ V. A. Surve.
„ G. M. Kalbhor.
„ S. K. Bole.
„ M. H. Mehta.
„ N. E. Navle.
„ J. G. More.
„ B. G. Desai.
„ A. Resaldar.
„ M. J. Sindha.
„ N. B. Ahire.
„ V. N. Patil.
„ P. G. Solanki.

On October 6, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad made the following statement in the Council:

Sir, I desire to make a statement. The Government of Bombay, after a very careful consideration of the representations of the Dawoodi Bohra community against the application of the Wakf Act to them, have come to the conclusion that the Act shall apply to them as to every other sect of Islam and that the exemption enjoyed by that community from the Act up to this time shall be withdrawn on the 16th instant as has already appeared in Government Notification of the 1st October last. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Syed Munawar: I desire to express my thankful appreciation of the very satisfactory and definite announcement made by the Hon. Minister on behalf of Government.

The Hon. the President: I do not think that is at all necessary. I presume in view of that statement that no leave will be asked for moving the adjournment motion.

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid: In view of the statement made by the Hon. Minister, I beg your permission not to move my adjournment motion.

The Hon. the President: The honourable member is not moving it, is that so?

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid: Yes Sir.

MAHARASHTRIYA LADIES' CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Maharashtriya Ladies' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held on Monday last at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum. Dr. Kashibai Nawarange presided It adopted the annual report together with the audited statements of accounts, and elected a new Managing Committee for the next year.

The report revealed the fact that the Society did useful work in giving loans at a very low rate to the needy and the poor women of the city, who have taken upon them a mode of leading an independant life. The Society has also introduced a Cumulative Deposit Scheme, and thus is able to inculcate the spirit of thrift among its members.

Dr. Kashibai Nawarange was elected to work as the President of the Society for the next year, and Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker was elected to work as the Secretary of the Society. The meeting besides elected 5 more ladies to work on the Committee of the Society.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

Rugby Union & League Matches

LONDON, Oct. 10.

In a day of great achievements, Arsenal and Everton vied with one another in making the home clubs look silly, but the cup-holders, though their Cup winner, centre-forward, Richardson, scored both their goals, have to thank the vacillating Huddersfield forwards for the draw. Albions were flattered and fell from their high estate in prestige, despite topping table. The Arsenals were revitalised, Bastin scoring thrice for them, but it was lusty Lambert's dash allied to the whole of the team's artistry that won the day.

Hulme and Lambert were Arsenals' other scorers. Chelseas were similarly rejuvenated and they revealed topsy-turviness of book form by beating the team which thrashed the Arsenals last week. Grimsby's hitherto irresistible forwards were wrecked on rock of the Chelseas' defence, though the latter were not without luck. Cheyne scored for them from twenty yards and Rankin scored the winning goal. Glover scored for Grimsby

VILLA'S MORTIFYING EXPERIENCE.

Everton broke up the Sheffield United's combination and plied Dean with passes. Though he was shadowed, everywhere he scored thrice, the third with terrific right-foot drive. Johnson and Stein scored other 2 goals and Dunne scored for the United which is the latter's first goal of the season. Attendance here numbered 35,000.

Villa had a mortifying experience of hovering on Boldton goal, but rarely being able to produce a telling shot. Even Waring did not find the target. Houghton and Walker scored for Villa and Gibson for Boldton for whom Seddon was the pillar of strength at the centre-half. Attendance here was 45,000.

Middlesbroughs were without Camsell who is ill. They were, therefore, like gun without gunpowder. Long-legged ex-Hotspur player Elkes roved among them robbing right and left. Boyd scored twice and Lang once for Newcastle. Pease scored for Middlesbrough. Chandler was in great form for Leicester, but Hine scored twice and Barry once. Ball and Strenge scored for Wednesdays.

HIBB'S MAGNIFICENT GOAL-KEEPING.

Magnificent goal-keeping of Hibbs did not save Birmingham, but Hufton's octopus-like tentacles allowed the West Hams to draw.

Two old First Division teams clashed at Tottenham where 35,000 spectators watched the play, and vainly hoped that re-organised Spurs would regain something of their former glamour, but only Taylor's last minute brilliant save robbed Burnley of victory.

Motherwells were in full strength with the return of Stevenson and their unbeaten home record was never in jeopardy. Moreover, they kept up their season's home tradition of not scoring less than 3 goals. McFadyen who scored thrice to-day, has, himself scored 25 or 8 more than the whole of the Dundee team for the season. Douglas got Motherwells other 2 goals.

The Queens Parks' attempt to repeat the feat which they last achieved in 1898, was unsuccessful, Rangers winning the Glasgow Cup through Smith McPhail and Gillespie (own goal).

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules, to-day:—

Swansea 3, South Africa 10; Birkenhead Park 22, Liverpool 3; Blackheath 27, Old Paulines 3; Bristol 17, Devonport Services 10; Cambridge University 25, Old Leysians 0; Gloucester 12, Leicester 6; Harlequins 6, United Services 6; Llanelly vs. Plymouth Albions postponed; Newport 18, Blackheath 6; Richmond 9, Northampton 10; Rosslyn Park 6, London Scottish 10; Neath 10, Brewtillery 3; Edinburgh Academicals 8, Watsonians 16; Glasgow Academicals 11, Glasgow High School 5.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following are the results of the Football Matches played in the League, to-day:—

1ST DIVISION:—Aston Villa 2, Bolton 1; Blackburn 2, Manchester City 2; Blackpool 1, Arsenal 5; Derby 2, Birmingham 1; Grimsby 1, Chelsea 2; Huddersfield 2, West Bromwich 2; Leicester 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Liverpool 2, West Ham 2; Newcastle 3, Middlesbrough 1; Portsmouth 0, Sunderland 0; Sheffield United 1, Everton 5.

2ND DIVISION:—Bradford 2, Southampton 1; Bristol City 4, Barnsley 0; Bury 1, Leeds 4; Charlton 1, Millwall 3; Manchester United 3, Preston 2; Nottingham Forest 4, Chesterfield 0; Oldham 2, Swansea 0; Plymouth 3, Notts County 4; Port Vale 2, Bradford City 0; Tottenham 1, Burnley 1; Wolverhampton 0, Stoke 1.

3RD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Brentford 2, Northampton 0; Brighton 4, Bournemouth 1; Clapton Orient 1, Torquay 3; Coventry 3, Luton 2; Exeter 3, Cardiff 1; Fulham 1, Southend 1; Mansfield 1, Crystal Palace 1; Norwich 2, Queens Park Rangers 1; Swindon 2, Bristol Rovers 1; Thames 0, Reading 0; Watford 2, Gillingham 0.

3RD DIVISION (Northern Section):—Chester 4, Barrow 2; Darlington 2, Walsall 0; Doncaster 3, Halifax 1; Hartlepools 1, New Brighton 0; Lincoln 1, Hull 0; Rotherham 0, Wrexham 0; Southport 3, Rochdale 1; Stockport 3, Accrington 0; Tranmere 3, Carlisle 0; Wigan 2, Gateshead 1; York 3, Crewe 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division):—Airdrieonians 3, Leith 2; Ayr 2, Morton 1; Celtic 1, Clyde 1; Cowdenbeath 1, Hamilton 0; Dundee 1, Kilmarnock 1; Hearts 2, Falkirk 0; Motherwell 5, Dundee United 0; Partick vs. Queens Park not played; St. Mirren 4, Aberdeen 2; Third Lanark vs. Rangers not played.

MUSALMANS AND SAFEGUARDS

The following appears in "Tiag Bhumi" of Ajmer which has been reproduced by "Al-Aman" of Delhi:—

The story goes that one day Sultan Mahomed of Ghazni saw two owls sitting on a tree and talking to each other. Thereupon he inquired of his Vazir about the subject of their conversation. The Vazir replied, "Sire, one owl says that it is prepared to give its daughter in marriage to the son of the other owl provided ten barren and devastated tracts of land are given by way of dowry." The other owl replies, "It is not a difficult thing to concede. Let Sultan Mahomed continue to reign, I shall give twenty ruined tracts instead of ten." This is however an old story. But I have fully understood the purport of the correspondence that has been going on between the Prime Minister and Mr. Baldwin. The latter says that his party will participate in the R.T.C. on condition that a few safeguards are granted to him. But Mr. MacDonald says in reply, "I cannot say anything just now, but this is not a big thing to do. Let the party of Shaukat, Shafaat and Shafi remain safe, then instead of granting a few safeguards all kinds of safeguards all kinds of safeguards will be conceded." The story can serve as an eye-opener to the Indian Mussalmans.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

Arrangement For Training

The Organizing Secretary, Congress Volunteer Board, writes:—

The course of training prescribed by the Working Committee is being taught at the following places:—

(FOR MALE VOLUNTEERS (SAINIKS).

6—7 a.m.: Madhav Baug in "Jain Vyayam Shala."
6-30 to 7-30 a.m. Darysthan Gali at Mandvi.
-30 to 7-30 a.m. Congress House.
9 to 10 p.m.: Dongri Maidan.
9-30 to 10-30 p.m.: Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market Kapad Bazaar Volunteer Corp's Office.

FOR LARDIES (SAINIKAS)

6-30 to 7-30 a.m. Congress House
5-30 to 6-30 p.m.: Congress House.

6 to 7 p.m. Matunga, Lady Jamsetji Road, The Terrace, Gopitank Girl's School.

FOR BAL-BALIKA DAL.

5-30 to 6-30 p.m.: Congress House.

It is proposed to open shortly training classes in Byculla, Parel, and Dadar Wards. The various Prabhat Pheries, Volunteer Corps and Gymnasia in the City are earnestly requested to avail themselves of our humble service offered free, and undergo full training course. The Captains of existing Corps and Prabhat Pheries are requested to write or see personally the undersigned at the Seva Dal Office, Congress House for detailed information. The B.P.C.C. Volunteer Board hopes to show substantial results before Mahatmaji returns.

TRIPLETS BORN.

MUZAFFARPUR (By Mail),
October 9.

A Hindu woman in Muzaffarpur has given birth to three children, two females and one male. The male child is reported to have died, while the mother with the other two children is doing well. —A.P.

UNCLE SAM'S SPORT BILL.

Runs To Billion Dollars A Year

(BY GRANTLAND RICE.)

"It seems to me," remarked a non-combatant recently, "that we pay out a lot of money for our sporting fun. More than most people would believe." This is true enough. But few persons have any idea of the great number of citizens for whom sport provides a living.

What is our sporting bill, anyway? Only an estimate can be given and that runs into what is known as important money. For example, last fall 30,000,000 people paid admissions to football games. A large number of these were for the big games, such as Army-Notre Dame, Notre Dame-Southern California, Havard-Yale, Southern California-Standford, Yale-Princeton, Haravard-Dartmouth, Michigan-Illinois, Ohio State-Illinois, Northwestern-Notre Dame, Pennsylvania-Cornel, etc.

The admissions to the big games ran from three to five dollars a seat. At least dol. 75,000,000 was paid out for football tickets alone and th's is only part of the cost, for you also must count in fan transportation, hotel bills, meals and other expenses, which mean at least dol. 75,000,000 more. If that sounds too high don't forget that on more than one occasion dol. 250,000 has been turned back for one big game that had become far oversold.

The national football bill, college and prep school, is around dol. 150,000,000. That, undoubtedly, is big money. But even apart from the recreation, exercise and training it brings to spectators or players, it is far from being wasted.

At least ten thousand coaches and trainers connected with football, college and high school, make a living universities have about twenty coaches for the varsity squads, the reserves, the freshmen and the intramural teams.

When you consider those who work on the playing fields and the stands, there are at least 10,000 more involved. And this doesn't include those who work in sporting-goods factories that provide uniforms, shoes and other equipment. Football will help to provide a living for about 30,000 workers.

What about baseball? The two big leagues last season olayed to 12,000,000 people, who paid in more than dol. 12,000,000 in admissions.

Baseball admissions must run to at least dol. 30,000,000, when you include the many minor leagues, but see how many persons baseball supports. There are players and managers and trainers and grounds-keepers and club secretaries and others who must be paid from the receipts. I should say that professional baseball supports, or helps to support with all its ramifications, at least 30,000 additional toilers.

But the game that carries the greatest money toll is golf because it appeals to so many active followers and because it demands so much in the way of acreage and total cost. The number of people playing golf is estimated at 4,000,000.

There are approximately 4,500 golf courses in the United States. A full-fledged 18-hole course requires about one hundred and twenty-five acres and many of these course are listed at dol. 10,000 per acre and more. Others cost less than dol. 200 an acre. Gold-club buildings range in cost between dol. 5,000 and dol. 750,000.

Numerous golf properties near large cities are listed from two to five million dollars. Although you can play on a public course for as little as ten dollars a year, the cost on other courses is 10,000 for a membership that yields an interest in the club real estate. Club dues run from dol 50 to dol 500 a year. There are many golf clubs around New York, Chicago and other large cities where the dues reach dol. 100,000 a year.

Then there are golf balls and golf clubs to buy, golf shoes and other golf equipment. And don't forget the caddies—at least 60,000 of them in the United States. These caddies average around two dollars a week. Th's doesn't sound like much but when the totals are added you get a cost that runs well into the millions.

There are about 5,000 professional golfers in the country. There have been from 1,100 to 1,200 entries in recent Open championships. And here is another important factor: On hundreds of the golf courses there are from five to ten men employed for upkeep, to cut the grass roll the greens, etc. Golf in this way alone gives employment to over 20,000 men. And in the club houses there are cooks, waiters, locker-room boys and other helpful hands, totaling at least 25,000 more. Here are just two departments where golf gives employment to 50,000 men and women, paid from club dues that run beyond $300,000,000 a year.

When you add in the number who help to make and sell golf equipment in various factories and stores, you get part of the answer.

Gar Wood, the motor-boat genius and marine speed king, estimates the number of motor boats and outboard motors in the United States beyond the million mark. The amount of money invested in their purchase will run to $30,000,000 easily. Just what yachting in the smaller and larger scales approximates is a staggering total. But these water-going sports provide for over 75,000 workers.

Polo is another sport that has been spreading rapidly. Once Meadowbrook represented a big part of polo in America. To-day there are polo fields all over the map, north and south, east and west and the colleges have turned to it with a rush. Polo ponies cost from $500 to 20,000. Naturally polo hasn't the wide appeal of golf, motor boating and some other sports, but it keeps thousands of persons at work.

Horse racing is another sport which runs into heavy expense and provides a living wage for many thousands. One only hears of the owners and trainers and jockeys. But there is the huge army at work on the big breeding farms, around the stables or engaged in the upkeep of club houses and tracks.

To penerate other fields: There are pool and billiards with their 4,000,000 or more players and countless pool and billiard parlors scattered all over the country; there are also the 3,000,000 or more hunters and fishermen; there is the boxing game, which lifts its paid total into millions for admission tickets. You only hear of a few but there are thousands, from fly-weights to heavy-weights, walking the bumpy road that leads to the heights in this precarious trade. And we can't overlook tennis, another major sport from the playing viewpoint, which however, is much less expensive than golf.

The entire sporting parade reaches an almost endless count. For there are still soccer, track and field, rowing, swimming, hockey, bicycle racing, basket ball and bowling and a host of minor sports.

When you estimate the amount invested in sport equipment the total is in the neighbourhood of $4,000. A careful estimate will show that sport followers pay out more than $1,000,000,000 a year for all varieties of sporting recreation and that sport in turn supports or help to support more than a million men and women.

These figures may seem stupendous, but they are not exaggerated. One might remember that sport to-day, in one form or another, appeals to more than 60,000,000 people in this country alone. One of the greatest growths has been in the smaller towns and villages. Through the increased publicity given in magazines and newspapers and through radio there has been an astonishing development in sports from coast to coast and with it all there has been an amazing increase in the number who play their own game or games, who are no longer content to be mere spectators.

Forty years ago sport was little more than a side line. Napoleon Lajoie and Ed Delehanty in 1898 drew $2,500 each. Babe Ruth today draws down $80,000. Great fighters fought for $5,000 and dolls. 10,000 where not so long ago Dempsey and Tunney each collected more than a million as their share of the gate receipts in their two historic fights. The automobile has added immensely to this sporting growth with well over 20,000,000 cars ready to help handle the needed transportation. This country has learned to play as well as to work and it hasn't shied from the cost of playing.

M. N. ROY

Treatment In Jail

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since October 1, M. N. Roy is not allowed to sleep outside. He is locked up in his barrack at 6 p.m. Having lived for many years in cold countries it is very hard for him. The evenings are still very hot. Besides, locked up at 6, he cannot have a bath after the hot day; and some exercise when it is a little cool after sunset. As we are informed, the barrack is rather a stable, not very clean and comfortable. Undertrial detention is not meant by law to be penal. This principle should be observed all the more liberally in the case of political prisoners who are not to be treated as ordinary criminals. But Roy has been deprived of right automatically granted even to ordinary under-trial prisoners. We are sure that the public share our indignation at this ill-treatment of an under-trial political prisoner, and will protest effectively against it.—Yours, etc.,

HARIKARNATH SHASTRI,
Secretary,
Defence Committee,
Cawnpore.

Cawnpore, Oct. 7.

CALCUTTA:—The Agarwal Mahasabha is celebrating its 13th session on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. at Calcutta under the presidentship of Lala Faquirchand. The Mahasabha was founded by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in 1918 and it stands for unity between all groups of Agrawals and for reform.

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PENALISING SUBURBAN LIFE.

Iniquitous Impost On In-Coming And Out-Going Passengers.

MR. J. K. MEHTA ON PROPOSED MUNICIPAL TERMINAL TAX.

The proposed levy of a terminal tax by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on passengers coming into or leaving Bombay by rail or steamer at the rate of half an anna for the suburban area and one anna for distance beyond that is considered as an iniquitous impost for the already heavily taxed resident's of the suburbs of the city.

In a Press interview on the subject, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, declared that since the last several years the suburbs has served as "lungs" to Bombay City, and also as an outlet for its surplus population. It was the suburbs that came to the relief of Bombay when the plague broke out. The suburbs on both sides of Bombay (eastern and western), had come to be recognised as the most beautiful and well laid out suburbs of any leading city in India. These areas must be housing a population of about more than a lake. All these people contributing in some shape or other to the present taxation in Bombay, whether imperial provincial or municipal.

SUBURBAN HARDSHIPS.

"It was considered as one of the recognised duties of Government," continued Mr. Mehta, "to help the development of suburbs with a view to promoting the health of the Bombay population. Unfortunately, for some time past, steps are being taken, which instead of promoting the development of the suburbs, have retarded such development. There was, for instance, the ill-advised and disastrous reclamation of the Back Bay, on which crores of rupees were spent. If a part of this had been spent on suburbs, it would have greatly helped the real development of Bombay, without bringing about a crisis in the finances of the presidency.

"Let me state briefly some of the hardships and difficulties of the suburban residents. There is the the iniquitous so-called non-agricultural assessment, which is increased at the sweet will of the executive authorities by 100, 200 or even 300 per cent. There is the interference again of the executive authorities with suburban municipalities and notified area committees with regard to building by-laws and regulations.

"As if all these were not enough, the railway companies have increased twice during a decade the rates for their saburban season tickets, which are now about 50 per cent. and in some cases even a 100 per cent. more than the ordinary rates.

PENALISING RESIDENTS.

"All these handicaps have proved adverse to the development of suburbs and peoples who have been the pioneers of suburban life, are thus, penalised. I fear that the suburban development will be thus retarded and such a tendency will have to be regretted by Bombay at no distant date.

I must also mention the almost abnormal charges for water which is a daily necessity of life, the charges being one rupee per 1,000 gallons. Even the local bodies are charged at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons for watering their roads."

"That being the position, the suburban residents, I think, have reason to be shocked at the proposed impost. The suburbs cannot be considered as separate from Bombay but should be demand as a part of the city, if such a tax were to be levied at all. The proposed taxation, I am sure, will provoke a strong protest throughout the suburbs and will be condemned and rightly so by all those who have the interests of the suburbs and so of the health of Bombay at heart.

INDIAN MARITIME ASPIRATIONS

Capt. Digby Beste On Hardships And Adventures Of Seamen

Captain Digby Beste at the outset explained the hardships of sea life and said it was commonly believed to be a thing of the past the fact remained that it was as difficult and hard a life as ever. He declared: "however civilized we might be we are exactly in the same position as were our forefathers 3000 years back and have to fight the same problems in respect of shipping as they had. We have not yet mastered and will never master the sea and inspite of all the progress of science we have to depend on man's brain and courage when at sea."

AN EVER LURKING DANGER.

Navigation was still an ever lurking danger and he had yet to find a sailor who could claim to see below the surface of water He had, therefore, to be always on the alert and could not throw his job for a moment when he was at the sea.

HARDY RACE OF SAILORS.

Illustrating what could be the fate of a sailor at sea at times the Captain related a story of six fishermen from Chittagong who were caught in a storm and being unable to return back who decided to go to Madras a place 2,500 miles from their destination. They had only one bag of rice and a potful of water between them but still they lost no hope and reached Madras after having passed six days without food and 48 hours without a drop of water.

QUALITIES OF SEAMAN.

Stressing some of the other qualities required in a seaman the speaker said that he must have a strong character and absolute self-reliance in him. Once at sea he could not rely on any outside help and had to rely on his resource. Added to those requirements there were several discomforts which sea life entailed. For instance the seaman had very little of family life although it was said thaot a sailor made a best husband. In spite of the comforts provided now on board the ship the life of a man on the shore was decidedly more comfortable than that of a seaman. Then again the seaman was never paid handsomely but the speaker personally felt that it was a good that the seaman was not paid lavishly. The better part of humanity has still a love for adventure and as sea life offered the best opportunity for adventure people went in for it.

COMPENSATION IN SAILOR'S LIFE.

As against the discomforts of sea life the speaker mentioned also the advantages of a seaman's life. The first of them that it was a more adventurous life and therefore people hankered for it inspite of its hardships. Then the feeling in the mind of an average seaman was that he considered himself to be a little bit superior to every other thing on the face of the earth. The spirit of nationality did not appear so much at sea as it did on land and the speaker said that even during the war the feeling in the navy of different countries was not very bitter.

AMBASSADORS OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Referring to Indian seamen the Captain said that it would be criminal to think that their training should be limited to Indian coast alone. He did not want to talk of Indian Mercantile Marine or the mercantile marine of any country. He talked of the mercantile marine of the world because ships carried goods of all nations and if Indian seamen wanted to hold their own they must be able to compete with the whole world. Some time or other they must come in line with the rest of the world. But they will not be able to achieve much unless they were ready to take up the burden of other sailors as their own.

Proceeding he observed "Indian sailors like sailors of other nations are the ambassadors of their own country. A country in is judged by another country by the guests it received and the guests of one country to another are not the men in the streets but these humble men who leave their ships and go on the shore. It is they again who have got to be good hosts to the patsengers on their ships and over and above that to be good men of the world.

LIFE ON BOARD "DUFFERIN."

Captain Digby Beste then explained the method of training of cadets on the "Dufferin." He said it was twofold. In the first place the cadets were given ordinary education upto matriculation as it was supposed to be the necessary minimum and then they were given to necessary technical training. Navigation, he said, was the easiest thing to learn and any educated man could learn it in two months' time because it was nothing more than applied trignometry and applied science but the application was very difficult and it came only after experience.

The training on the "Dufferin" included besides breaking up of the home ties and creating a liking for sea life. A seaman was made by experience and every effort was made to give that experience to the cadets.

LIFE OF CADETS ON TRAINING SHIP.

Captain Digby Beste's lecture was followed by the exhibition of a cinema firm showing the life of cadets on board the training ship "Dufferin."

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in his concluding remarks congratulated Captain Digby Beste on his excellent lecture and the film. He said the subject was important, interesting and wide. As Captain Digby had said if Indian cadets wanted to hold their place, they must hold it in any part of the world as shipmen or sailors. When the demand for making arrangements for training of navigation to Indians was made it was said that the spirit of seafaring had died out among Indians and it would be too difficult to train Indian officers for ships.

GOVT. MACHINE MOVES SLOWLY.

The Government took too long a time to consider the matter because the wheels of Government moved slowly and some time they did not move at all. But in this matter after all they succeeded in getting the demand accepted and as a result arrangements for training Indian cadets was made.

INDIAN MARITIME ASPIRATIONS.

Proceeding Sir Lallubhai said that the aspirations of Indians were growing in respect of navigation as they were growing in political matters. Formerly their demand was only to have the coastal trade of the country reserved for Indian mercantile marine but now their aspiration was to have their due share in the seaborne trade of the world. "I want my country not only to have its own trade for its marine but to have also a share in shipping all over the world. I believe that India must take a place that was hers. It is not a matter of mythology but only of old history that Indians were able to carry on coastal trade all over the coast of Asia and perhaps even on the African coast.

SEAFARING SPIRIT NOT DEAD.

Unfortunately the seafaring spirit among Indians was lying dormant but it has not died out. That spirit will be revived and it is bound to continue to grow Even if you look to the number of candidates applying for admission to the training ship "Dufferin" and examine the applications you will find that they include not only boys from the coastal regions but also boys coming from the interior parts of the country. That speaks for the spirit of adventure being still alive in the country." The spirit of adventure my country is not dead although vested interests may try to show that it had disappeared just as they denied the existance of martial spirit among the Maharashtrians although it was this province that ruled India for over a century."

SIR LALLUBHAN'S HOPES.

"I believe, that spirit is there and although our people might be hypnotized when they see the progress made by other nations the spirit inherent in them is not dead. I am hopeful that it will rise in response to the call of the time and once it is there we will go ahead like other. It is the spirit of discipline and loyalty that has made the British Navy what it is and I am confident that the time will come when the Indian Navy will have the same place in the world as the British Navy has at present" he concluded.

Mr. Master thanked the speaker of the evening and the president on behalf of the Society for promotion of shipping knowledge and the meeting terminated.

ROUND TABLE ORATORY

Princes' Tall Scoring.

A student of verbal deportment who has been following the discussions at the Federal Structure Committee sends me a critical note on pronunciation and enunciation. He would be inclined to give first marks for both these graces of speech to the Princes. The yspeak, he says, as cultivated English gentlemen traditionally speak, which, after all, is not surprising, as many of them were educated at our universities. The pronunciation of the Princes is declared to be perfect, but in one or two cases enunciation is slightly "slurred." The Maharajah of Bikaner and Colonel Haksar would come out first in the combined test.

There are among the members of the British Indian Delegation some splendid examples both of pronunciation and enunciation, and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is held to be eminent in the minor as in the major elements of oratory. At the same time this critic notes "just a little woolliness" in the pronunciation of some Indian statesmen and examples of indifferent enunciation, but there are no no qualifications of the masterly command of the grammatical structure of the language—in which there is more unanimity than there is concerning the structure of the future federation —among all the Indian delegates. No one, he says, ever lapses into indifferent English—the language is as good as it is impressive in bulk.

Most of the speeches are prepared beforehand and read, but Mr. Gandhi's opening speech seems to be one of the few impromptu efforts. There is no room for distinctions as to the tone and temper of the discussions round the table, which resemble the talk among friends with acutely differing views but determined to work out a problem of common interest in the atmosphere of goodwill and give and take, and relieving the earnestness with occasional gentle "leg-pulling."—"Manchester Guardian."

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MORE BREACHES OF DELHI SETTLEMENT

Confiscated Lands Not Restored

REMITTED FINES REIMPOSED

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, October 7.

The life interest in Kulkarniki Watan of Hanamant Bhimaji Desai of Andmurnal and Kadampur in the Bijapur District was forfeited according to section 61 of the Waton Act by an order dated 4th September 1930. After the Truce, the person applied to the authorities many times for its restoration, but in vain. At last the Asistant Collector asked Mr' Desai to see him personally on the 26th ultimo, which the applicant did. I understand, the Assistant Collector then asked Mr. Desai to apologise for having taken part in the movement against Government and also agreed him to undertake not ... any part in political ... to take the future. The ... activities in lector is unders... Assistant Colthis a condit... ood to have made recommen... ion precedent to his that t... ing to Government rest... e forfeited lands may be ... ored. He is further under... ood to have given Mr. Desai to understand that he had received similar instructions from Government. Mr. Desai however did not consent to do this but insisted that his lands should be restored according to the Delhi Agreement. The Assistant Collector refused to consider this. To an application made by Mr. Desai to the Collector on the 29th ultimo, he received a reply on the 1st instant that the application could not be considered and therefore it was filed.

Now there are many similar instances in Karnataka where lands have been forfeited and still unrestored. If the attitude of Government be this, a number of self-respecting people would be put to heavy losses though they were entitled to the restoration of their property in virtue of the Truce. The matter has been referred to Sardar Vallabhbai Patel who is requested to bring the matter to the notice of the Central Government.

ATTACHMENTS FOR RE-IMPOSED FINES.

The tale of the Pachapur villagers on whom a fine of about Rs. 2 per house was imposed according to section 25A of the District Police Act for the lawlessness of their fellow villagers (in cutting toddy trees) which they did nothing to prevent and in the detection of which they gave no help to the authorities.' is now well-known' The fine of Rs. 1,210-12-0 on the whole village was imposed on 4-11-30. The attachments for the recovery of this fine were stopped by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in his order, dated 30-12-1930 pending enquiry and articles already attached returned to owners." Here a small hitch arose between the people and the authorities. The attached articles which were lying in Pachapur were taken away by the villagers but they rightly demanded that the attached articles which were removed to Hukkeri—the taluka place—by the authorities should be returned to the owners in Pachapur. This the authorities refused to do and the articles in Hukkeri were left to lie there till on 27-5-1931—after the Truce—the Collector again ordered the levy of fine and the articles already in Hukkeri taluk kacheri were taken as attached and their sale fixed. The President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee wrote to the Collector that it was an illegal auction as fresh attachments were required to take place before the auction began. But all these objections were brushed aside and the auction was unceremoniously proceeded with the liquor and toddy contractors of that place alone bidding at the same.

On re-imposition of the fine by the Collector and that too after the Truce, the Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee wrote to the Commissioner claiming relief under the provisions of the Truce. The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, replied that "the total damage compensated for amounted to Rs. 6,442-12-0 out of which Rs. 5,232 represented damage done to Government trees which the Government on a liberal interpretation of clause 14 of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement decided to remit." The remaining Rs. 1,210-12-0, the Government satisfied itself, could not be remitted as it was claimed as damages by private parties. Now the remission which the Government say they have liberally given could not have come before the Gandhi-Irwin, Truce, while the total amount of fine first imposed on 4-11-1931 and was continuing on 27-5-1931 the date of reimposition after the Truce, still continued to be the same, i.e., Rs. 1,210-12-0. Where was the remission then? To this idea of remission was only at best an after-thought. This fine which is diminished a little by the relinquishment of their claim by parties other than the toddy contractors, is at present collected in flagrant breach of the Truce. On the 3rd instant when the operations began not less than 30 attachments took place, rudely shaking the villagers from the sacred Ganesh-... week they were celebrating. The rigour of the attachments promises to be more severe ... this time in that the authorities ... are already threatening to att... ach live cattle for the recovery of fine. Detion prevails. ... ...ostponements are awaited. Sensa-

GUN LICE... ...CES NOT RESTORED.

Accordi... ...g to the Gandhi-Irwin pact th... ...g to the Civil ... gun-licenses suspended D... ...ancelled owing to the Civil ...isobedience movement ought to be returned by Government on application. The District Officers in several districts have been kind enough to return the licenses. The Collector of Kanara for instance has returned the licenses almost in every case. But, recently on 21-7-1931, in reply to his application dated the 12th July, 1931 for renewal of his crop protection gun-license Shaikh Abdul Shaikh Sultan Saheb of Pachapur has been informed by the District Magistrate of Belgaum that his request is refused and that he should at once deposit his gun with the Police. The matter has been referred to the Commissioner.

A GRIEVANCE TO BE REDRESSED.

Sultan To Go In Full Regalia To London.

MANILA, Sept. 10.

Sultan Jamalul Kiran, who has just been appointed a Senator for Mindanao in the Philippines Legislature, is suffering under a sense of grievance against the British Government and he propose to set out for London in December to see if he cannot get it adjusted. He will travel in the full regalia of the Sultanate and will be accompanied by some, at any rate, of his twelve wives. He is a determined man and it is said he will carry his case to the House of Lords, if necessary.

The trouble has arisen over the lease of vast lands in North Borneo, which, it is claimed, the Sultan inherited as the successor to the Sulu Sultanate. By a treaty signed in 1878 these lands were leased to the British North Borneo Company for dol. 500 a year. The Sultan now regards himself as the ground landlord and wishes to raise the rent. There is no rent restriction act in operation and commercial depression is affecting the Philippines as every other country in the world. Unfortunately the copy of the treaty, which should have been kept carefully in the Sultanate archives, has been lost and Sultan Jamalul complains bitterly that the British North Borneo Company refuse to give him another copy. On their part, the Company go as far as to suggest that the contract never existed.

There have been years of unsuccessful negotiation with the British Government on the subject and recently the Sultan laid his case before Mr. Dwight Davis, the Governor-General of the Philippines, and asked for his intervention.

Mr. Dwight Davis was sympathetic, but official intervention in the affairs of a neighbouring country being a delicate matter, he could only promise to make enquiries in his capacity of a private citizen.

These enquiries were made, but they did not lead to any very practical results. At any rate the Sultan was not satisfied and has decided upon his visit to London in order that he may personally seek the aid of British Government Officials.—Reuter.

Lantern Lectures On Co-op. Movement.

The Girgaum Co-operative Institute offer their services to the organisers of Nawaratra Mahotsav in Girgaum area to deliver magic lantern lectures on different co-operative subjects and to impress upon the audience as to how co-operative movement can be made use of in developing national industries. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, Girgaum Co-operative Institute, C|o Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay.

The Haripad Municipal Council has passed a resolution that it is unable to balance its budget and that Government should either give the institution a grant or suspend the Municipality for a period.

GANDHIJI MEETS EAST END CHILDREN.

Their Message To India.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

On Saturday afternoon the police had the task of ushering a hundred little boys and girls into Kingley Hall, at Bow, so that Mr. Gandhi could hold a real "children's reception." The numbers were kept low so that the children could ask questions.

This really was a ... children's occasion, for all adults, except Miss Lester, and Mr. George Lansbury, the East End children's favourite, and his wife, and the stately old Prime Minister of Bhavnagar; a warm friend of Mr. Gandhi's, were refused admittance. This, however, did not prevent some of us getting a long distance view of the pretty scene from a window on the stairs giving a glimpse into the hall.

Mr. Gandhi sat on the floor with the ring of children round him, and for twenty minutes he listened to their questions and made his answers. The suggestion was made at the close by some of the children, none of whom seemed over twelve, and most of whom evidently came from the poorest homes, that they would like to send a message to the children of India. Mr. Gandhi was delighted at the idea, and suggested that the elder children should go and talk the matter over. He said that later he would be glad to receive a little deputation which might bring any message they drew up.

At a reception later at Kingsley Hall to which Miss Lester had invited workers among children, Mr. Gandhi said that he had greatly enjoyed the questions they put to him. These were about Indian games, Indian weather, and from some intelligent child a query about Indian cotton-growing.

"My best opportunity came," Mr. Gandhi told me, "when one of the little ones asked me about my language. I began to talk about the common source of many of the words we both use, such as the English father and the Hindu pita, both allied to the Latin pater, and also the Hindu mata and the English mother. I was amused at the answer to my question as to what this proves, for, said one child. 'It shows we are all of the same breed.' Then I replied, 'We are all of one family, and ought to be friends.'

"Ten boys bravely admitted that they hit back if they were struck. So I then gave them a little lesson on the principles of non-violence, and they said in future they would try to remember to be friends instead."

Mr. Gandhi said that the children of London had given him a lovely welcome, and he was very glad to have been able to visit some of their homes on Saturday morning, though he described there as beings palatial compared to some of the poor homes in India.—"Manchester Guardian."

P. H. C. Championship Shield Matches

A meeting of the P. H. C. Shield Executive Committee was held in th eHindu Gymkhana Pavilion on Tuesday, when the following two resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) Any player, who has played in the Presidency, Triangular and quadrangular matches (Bombay and Poona) will be allowed to take part in these Shield Matches provided he is a resident of Bombay (including suburbs as far as Kalyan and Virar) for twelve continuous months, before the commencement of the Tournament. No team shall have more than one such player'

(2) Drawn and tie matches will be continued on the next available holiday, Saturday or Sunday fixed by the Executive Committee.

MAHARATHA AIKYECHHU SABHA.

It is proposed to hold a gathering of the Sabha to which all those who have hitherto received scholarships in their school and college career have to be invited. They are, requested to communicate their address to Mr. N. V. Khandke, Hon. Secretary, Khandke Building No. 3, Dadar, Bombay-14. The gathering will come off some day after the Dasara holiday.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN KATHIAWAR

Dhrangadhra Troubles Not Over Yet

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 6.

Kathiawar celebrated Gandhi Week by an elaborate programme of hawking Khaddar in all parts of the province.

Of course reports of mass meetings and well attended procession continue to pour from district the most important item however is the considerable response made to Sardar's appeal for sell for Khaddar. It is pleasant to note that a Prince of a Kathiawar State has purchased Khaddar worth Rs. 501. Street propaganda in favour of khadi and its door to door hawking with great results has been done in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Porbunder, Limbdi and various other places. Special mention may be made of Amreli, the old and important centre of Khaddar production. It will safely top the list of Khaddar sales during the week. The Kathiawar Khaddar Board has also been mobilised to their maximum capacity.

RURAL UPLIFT.

A centre of the Kathiawar Sevak Samiti has been started at Vankra for rural uplift. It will serve a dozen villages and chiefly work for propagation of Khaddar gospel and Swadeshism. If this experiment bears fruit a scheme on all Kathiawar basis will be put into operation by the Samiti. Sjt. Harilalbhai is doing his best in this direction.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

Peaceful picketing is carried on in various places. In Botad the merchants yielded after a week's picketing and a settlement arrived at between them and the Congress workers. In Bhavnagar the settlement is just in sight.

DHRANGADHRA TROUBLES CONTINUE.

No permanent settlement has been arrived at regarding recent Dhrangadhra troubles. The question of holding Kathiawar Political Conference is still undecided. The State ban on Conference continues. The public are very anxious to hold the Conference and a memorial signed by over 900 citizens has been sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai for permission to hold the Conference in Dhrangadhra. It is not known what is going to be the end of this. Some people are keen on holding the Conference. The 11 days hartal in this connection ended to-day.

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N. B.—A REWARD OF RS. 500 WOULD BE AWARDED IF PROVED OTHERWISE.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Khandalla Eadie Durban.
Vasna Halls Busrah.
Vita Betaugh, Karachi.
Essen Passchburg, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Clan Matheson Hughes Okha.
Stalzenfels Frising Karachi.
Sumatra Maru Shimouira Kobe.

S.S. Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Vasna," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 127 passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer "Vita" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Essen:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer "Essen," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S.S. Clan Matheson:—The J F Coy's steamer "Clan Matheson," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Okha, with some bottom cargo.

S.S. Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Stolzenfels," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S.S. Sumatra Maru:—The O S K. steamer "Sumatra Maru", sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 10.

1 Hague Maru Kobe 23-10, O S Kaisha.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
3 Stolzenfels, Karachi, 12-10 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Kaga Maru, Japan, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.
5 Clan Matheson, Okha, 12-10, J Finlay & Co.
8 Unicol, Colodmbo, 12-10 L Edwards Ltd.
16 Himalaya, Trieste, 14-10. L T & M Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bankura Red Sea Ports, 14-10, M M and Co.
2 Sumatra Maru, Kobe 11-10 O. S Kaisha
3 Ellora, Karachi, 10-10, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Karachi, 12-10 M M and Co.
5 Yamagata Maru Kobe 18-10 N Y. Kaisha.
10/11 Quiloa, Rangoon, 14-10 M. M. and Co.
12 Kidderpore, Japan 12-10 M M & Co.
14 Lalita M'coast 10-10 Malabar S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Kumari M'Coast, 14-10 National S S Co.
D/E Gairsoppa NF., 11-10, M M & Co.
F. Jalajyoti Calcutta, 15-10, S S N Co.
G Sophie Marie M'Coast, 16-10. Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.
Strathnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield, 11-10 M. M. & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Agra, 13-10, Edwards Ltd.
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Bloumfontain, 13-10, K N Co.
C/o Nagpur, 29-10 K N Co.
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
Britania, 17-10 G T Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Triefels 18-10, L. Edward Ltd.,
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd.
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.

FROMt GENOA.

Genoa, 20-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10. M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard 12-10, F F Campbell Co.
Silveram 8-10 Volkart Bros.
City of Edinborough 18-10, F F Campbell Co.
Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tokiwa Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
Murzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 21-10. M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Unicol 13-10 Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels N F L Edward Ltd.
Essen N F Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kidderpore, 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Kaga Maru, 14-10, O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 18-10 F N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru, NF. O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN

Khanlalla 21-10, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bunkura 14-10 M M & Co.
Vasna 10-10 M M & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, 12-10 L T Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
Nirpura, NF, M M Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Quiloa 11-10 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Unicol L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels L. Edward Ltd.
Essen Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Kidderpore, P & O S N Co.
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya L T Co.

FROM BUSREH.

Bankura M M & Co.
Vasna M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalajyoti S S N Co.
Nirpura, M M & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

From Trieste S S "Himalaya" Agents L Tieftimo:—2026 bundle iron wire; 25 bundle silver sheets; 839 bundle nails; 1060 cases paper; 1,500 bags starch; 690 cases chains; 250 bags China clay; 100 bags potatoes; 450 bags garlic; 25 bales Hemp yarn; 2750 cases glassware; 50 cases quick silver; 30 cases soap; 40 cases tiles; 100 cases Rly-wood; 30 cases lamps; 350 cases beer; 225 cases tiles; 97 cks. aluma. casks.

From Venice:—10 cases art silk yarn; 30 cases paper.

From Naples:—2250 baskets potatoes; 500 bags garlic; 30 cases preserves.

From Bindisi:—15 kgs, tartaric; 1300 bags almonds.

From Bari:—440 bags almonds.

From Alexandria:—75 bales cotton.

From Port Said:—900 bags figs; 15 cases lemons; 130 drums caustic soda.

From Aden:—22 packages dry fish; 18 bags gum Arabia; 10 bags gum myrabolum.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

For London S S "Comorin":—61 bales, animal skin A. W. G. Huseingadab; 25 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff; 11 bales animal skin, I Faizulla; 6 bales anima skin, N Azizullaoff.

For London S S "Ranchi":—1219 cwt. magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia Works; 1000 cwt. mowra meal, N Shah.

For Antwerp S S "Ehrenfels":—6 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Stockholm:—2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdom:—1593 cwt. magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesia Works; 2970 cwt. Jeowari; Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, M Chaudulal and Co.; 200 cwt. castor oil A Hargovindas and Co.

For New York:—99 cwt. gum karaya, P Kooverji and Co.; 720 cwt. gum karaya, N Moolji and Co.

For Hamburg S S "Essen":—2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas and Co.

For Trieste S S "Himalaya":—1000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 2000 cwt. groundnut seed Ralli Bros.

For Suez:—43 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Shanghai S S "Kaga Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Hongkong:—12 cwt. fish maws, H A Mohmed and Sons.

For Shanghai S S "Yamagata Maru":—700 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji

For Osaka S S "Hague Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 10.

December, 1931	5 91
January, 1932	6.04
March, ,,	6.21
May, ,,	6.40
July, ,,	6.56
Middling Spot	5.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 10.

October	.578
December	5.91
Middling Spot	5.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 51,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 10.

October, 1931	4.18	4.16
November, ,,	—	4.08
December ,,	—	4.08
January 1932 ,,	4.15	4.13
February ,,	—	4.17
March ,,	4.23	4.21
April ,,	—	4.25
May ,,	—	4.30
June ,,	—	4.33
July ,,	4.39	4.37
August	—	4.40
September ,,	—	4.42
October ,,	—	4.45
Middling Spot		4.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 10.

Sakllaridis.—	
October	6.65
November	6.81
January	6.92
March	7.01
May	7.11
July	7.24
October	7.34
F.G.F., Spot	7.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 10.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.90
Broach, Fine (Good Staple.)	4.02
Broach, Superfine (Good (Staple)	4.14
Oomra, Good	3.52
Oomra, Fully Good	3.62
Oomra, Fine	3.77
Bengal, Good	3.37
Bengal, Fully Good	3.47
Bengal, Fine	3.57
Scinde, Fully Good	3.47
Scinde Fine	3.57
Scinde, Superfine	3.67

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct. 15 Nov.
Banks selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 Nov. Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Dec./Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 354
Banks selling T T 353
Banks buying T T 346.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 692.
Banks buying D D 762.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 176 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 160.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 87 7/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 114 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 153
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 70

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.87 9th inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/6 2/4 9th inst.
London/Paris 98.12 9th inst.
London/Belgium 27.56 9th. inst.
London/Switzerland 19.57 9th inst.
London/Italy 74.75 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5/7/8 8th inst. £5/7/0 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 5/16 8th inst. 17 3/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/2 8th inst. 17 9/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 5/8 8th inst. 30 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 p. c. 8th inst. 5 3/4 p. c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 p. c. 8th inst. 6 3/16 p. c. 9th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

BRITAIN'S PRICE FOR GOING OFF GOLD STANDARD

:o:

Collapse Of Confidence Which Might Operate As Partial Blockade

LONDON, Sept. 16 (By Mail).

The great bulk of trades in which this country is concerned are the import of food-stuffs and raw materials and the export of manufeatures and coal. Last year, for example, (a year of low prices) we imported £73 millions worth of grain and flour, £112 millions worth of meat, £34 millions worth of tea—altogether £475½ millions worth of foodstuffs, which was £35 million more than our total exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods. Raw material imports amounted to £250 million, the only comparable export being coal, £45 million, writes Reuter's Chief Parliamentary Correspondent, and adds:

DEPENDENT ON CREDITS.

The foodstuffs we import are the produce of farmers all over the world, most of them farmers producing only the one crop or the one product—wheat, beef, mutton, tea or whatever it may be. They are dependent on credit to carry them over the expenses of the year to the time when they get from payment for their year's produce. This credit they get from the banks and agents of their own country. But their local credit only sees the produce as far as the port from which it is exported. Another month, two months or three months must elapse before the produce reaches the English market and the English consmuer, who will pay for it. All the costs of transport, distribution and financing the produce in this interval have to be borne by someone. This is done by English importer, who uses the facilities of the London Market by means of sterling bills.

PROCEDURE IN PAYMENTS.

In essentials the procedure is this. The British importer's representative in the producing country arranges the purchase and settles price and terms. The exporting merchant wants payments at once: the British importer will not have the necessary cash for two or three months, i.e., until he has imported the produce and been paid for it himself. What the latter does, therefore, is to pay with a bill drawn on London of a period long enough—two months or three months—to cover the transport and distribution of the import. The exporter can take this bill to his own bank and get it discounted, so that he is put in funds at once, and his bank can either sell it to someone who has a British export to pay for or, more probably, hold it till maturity when they will instruct their representative in London to collect payment and hold the sterling it represents at their disposal.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

If the British importer is big enough and well enough known, he may pay with a bill drawn on himself. Usually, however, he arranges with his bank or a London Acceptance House for his overseas creditor to draw on them, their name being better known and a bill on them being more acceptable. He pays them a small commission for the service, and gives undertakings to provide the funds to meet the bill when it matures, by which time he will have got the stuff over here and been paid for it.

In this way bills are brought into existence corresponding in amount with the value of our imports. Other countries, with less developed money markets, find it convenient to use the same facilities, and to pay for their imports with bills drawn on London and payable in sterling—just as a Belfast shipbuilder might pay a Scotch steel maker for plates with a cheque on London bank.

Bills drawn on and payable in London in this way get into the possession of the banks and merchant houses of the countries from which we import. If we had no exports, to set off against our imports, these bills at maturity would be presented for payment in London and the proceeds taken out of the country in the form of gold or securities. Of course there are exports, and other services for which othe countries have to pay us, which normally off-set our imports. The people in other countries, therefore, want the bills created to pay for our imports to send back in payment for our exports.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT.

The balance of payments is roughly this::

1930: IMPORTS.

In £ Million.

Imports	1,041
Bullion: net receipts	5
Balance in our favour for lending abroad	39
	1,089

1930: EXPORTS.

In £ Million.

Exports: British produce	571
Re-exports of imported produce	87
Govt. receipts from overseas (net)	21
Net shipping receipts	195
Net income from overseas investments	235
Net receipts from short interest and commissions	55
Other receipts	15
	1,089

TRANSFER OF CASH.

We have assumed that all the bills used in international payments originated by being drawn on London to pay for a British import—as the majority are. But obviously it would be equally possible for a British exporter to America to be paid in a bill drawn on and payable in New York, which bill could then be sold to a British importer who had an American account to pay. The process is the same: the bill is created to pay for an import, and any actual transfer of cash is obviated by selling it to someone in the country on which it is drawn who wants to pay for an export to that country.

Thus bills are created and come to be brought and sold. The same Bill in the course of its currency may be used to pay dozen debts, being sold to the bill market after each use and brought again to make another payment. And like everything else the value of bills depends on the relation of the supply of them to the demand for them.

POUND PRICE WILL FALL.

Suppose England has been importing over any period more than she has been exporting (after taking into account all payments due to her for shipping, interest on foreign investment, etc.) There will be more bills drawn on London and payable in sterling than are wanted to pay for British exports. Their price per £ will therefore fall. It cannot normally fall further than the cost of transporting gold from England, because the holder of a sterling bill will exercise his right to be paid in gold rather than let his bill go. But to this point (gold point) the price may fall. The price per £ of bills is the exchange rate.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

Now the gold standard, which limits in this way the possible fall in the value of sterling bills, there are various devices for meeting an adverse balance of payments. Thus we can borrow from countries with a favourable balance, such as France or America; we have done so largely and continuously in the form of both deposits with London banks and by starting sterling bills to them which are not then used to pay for exports from this country but are renewed again and again. Or we can sell securities, i.e., transfer the ownership (to the extent to which the securities represent it) of enterprises in this country or other parts of the world or of Government debts. In order (a) to deter our own people from buying so many imports, and (b) to induce other countries to lend us short money to balance our accounts, we usually raise the Bank Rate which governs the interest rate on short money. But obviously none of these devices (except the sale of securities, which is simply living on capital) will meet a long-continued adverse balance of payments.

DECLINE OF STERLING.

Suppose we were off the Gold Standard, i.e., the holder of a sterling bill had not the option of taking it out in gold, then an adverse balance such as we are suffering, by creating a big excess in the supply of sterling bills over the demand for them, would reduce their price (i.e., sterling in terms of dollars being limited to 4.85-3/8 dollars (par of exchange being 4.866) and 123.90 francs (par being 124.21) it would continue until the supply of sterling bills was brought into equality with the demand. In 1920, when there was no gold points, the sterling dollar exchange fell to £1 equal to dollar 3.20: in 1926, when the franc was off the Gold Standard, the sterling-franc exchange rose too £1 equal to 240 fr.

HIGH COST OF IMPORTS.

The effect of such a movement on our import and export trade would be this. Our overseas suppliers would expect to get the same number of dollars (if they were Americans) or francs (if they were French) or marks (if they were Germans) for their exports to us, as before; and they could insist on this, if we were in competition with other countries for their supplies. We should have to give more £ sterling (owing to the fall in the exchange value of and marks; therefore our imports sterling) for dollars and francs would cost us more in pounds; shillings and pence more in proportion to the depreciation of sterling in relation to other currencies.

SHOCK TO CREDIT.

There is a further possibility, the shock to credit in general and to British credit in particular of going off the Gold Standard might be so great that other countries would hesitate to accept payments for large consignments of goods in sterling, fearing that by the time a sterling bill matured, the depreciation of sterling would be so great that they would be involved in a heavy loss. In that case, our large importers who at present finance their imports by sterling bills would have to get credits in New York or Paris so that they could pay for their imports with dollar bills or franc bills. It would be extremely difficult certainly to arrange acceptance credits in New York and Paris or other centres on a scale sufficient to finance the large seasonal imports of such commodities as wheat, cotton, wool, meat; thus the collapse of confidence in sterling might operate as a temporary and partial blockade.

SALE SALE

Swadeshi Market

(Kalbadevi Road),

GRAND REDUCTION SALE OF ALL INDIAN-MADE ARTICLES

Commences From

12th Oct. to 9th Novbr.

DO NOT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

All Throughout Free.

Programmes of Sweet Music, Garbas, Athletic feats, Band etc. etc.

RAW COTTON MARKETS

:o:

Possibility Of Higher Prices.

Bombay Oct. 9.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States issued another report yesterday when they estimated the condition of the Cotton Crop as on 1st October at 69.3 per cent. indicating a production of 16 284.000 bales which would mean a yield of 190.5 lbs. per acre. The Ginning Report stated that 5,408.000 bales had been ginned prior to 1st October. The above figures were higher than had been expected and this caused a decline of fully 20 points in New York. To the surprise of many this loss was not only recovered but the market closed 8/10 points above the previous day's close. The action of the American market this week, and particularly yesterday has been impressive and we are inclined to come to the conclusion that the present low level of price has now discounted all bearish factors. After all when one deducts from the price quoted on the market the cost or picking ginning, pressing, transport and other charges there can be little left over for the farmer and in the case of low grades practically nothing. The plants may yield enough cotton to produce over 16 million bales but should the price remain at this level we doubt if so much will be picked. Again much of what it being picked will not be hedged and in spite of the lack of finance we feel sure much of this crop will be taken care of by investors for there is little doubt the low price must at last affect considerably the keenness of farmers to grow cotton next year. Whilst the crop in America is going to be larger than last year there is little doubt the production in other countries is going to be smaller. This is the case in India, Egypt and China. At present prices Russia cannot export her crop. The supply is undoubtedly very large, bet sooner or later a price had to be reached when the possibility of an increased consumption must be taken into consideration. We think this time is now at hand. Even in Lancashire, where it was considered there was little if any possibility of recovery since England went off the gold standard, there has been surprising increase in spindle activity. Undoubtedly a better and more optimistic outlook is developing in many parts of the World. Sentiment in favour of cotton is expanding. Most Mills are poorly supplied with the raw material, and we are of opinion they should now commence to re-stock.

In Bombay we have had a quieter but steady market. The weather in the cotton districts has not been at all favourable. Undoubtedly the Oomra crop particularly has had too much rain this year. It is yet too early to estimate the amount of damage, but a full yield cannot be reckoned on. Indian cotton may now appear dear as compared with other growths but our crop is late and before it moves freely there is more than a possibility of a higher price level in America.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

:o:

Large Stocks Despite Big Exports

Bombay, Oct. 10.

The following figures made up to 9th inst. show that the statistical situation of American Cotton is very weak. Total receipts so far are about 10 lacs Bales less than this time last year but stocks everywhere are larger. Exports continue ahead of last year, Great Britain, China and Japan have taken larger quantities than last year but distressed financial situation in Central Europe is responsible small exports Germany has taken only 170,000 Bales against 525,000 Bales at this time last year. U. S A. Port Stocks are larger by 7 lacs of bales and are increasing every day. The details are as under:—

	Season to date	CORRESPONDING. This week	Season 1930/31	Week 1930
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	3,110	915	4,192	333 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters-	916	214	655	90 ,,
Exports from U. S. Ports,	932	95	1.514	175 ,,
Of which to Japan,	261	28	193	25 ,,
Of which to China	181	18	49	14 ,,
Of which to G. B.	57	18	209	25 ,,
Of which to Germany	170	5	525	43 ,,
Stock at New York	—	230	—	229 ,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,735	—	3,052 ,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,141	—	1,099 ,,
World's Visible Supply	—	8,154	—	7,466 ,,
Of which American Cotton,	—	6,359	—	5,690 ,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,965	335	1,606	297 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,993	519	3,135	515 ,,

RAMKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

The Mission started relief Centre at Masura in the Malvan Taluka and distributed about 75 bags of rice and 5 bales of cloths to the needy people. Of these 4 bags of rice were supplied by the Malvan relief committee. The Swamis take the opportunity of conveying their heartfelt thanks to Appasaheb Patwardhan and Annasaheb Sahasrabuddhe, who were ever ready to help them in the labour of love. The hut construction work is to be taken up by the Malvan Flood Relief Committee. Hence the work had to be closed.

But the Mission is carrying on relief operations in Bengal on an extensive scale from the thirteen Centres. Contributions will be thankfully received by Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1931.

TERRORS OF INFLATION

—:o:—

Germany Provides Object Lesson On Effects Of Manipulation

HEADING TOWARDS BOLSHEVISM.

LONDON (By Mail), Sept. 16.

The fact that inflation involves special hardships for Labour is fully illustrated by the course of events in Germany, writes the Reuter's Chief Parliamentary Correspondent. Thus, in recommending measures to ensure the stability of the German currency, the Dawes' Committee of 1924 wrote:

"Labour also will benefit, for its interests above all are dependent upon stability. Some classes of the community may have compensation in the amazing overturn of fortunes which inflation brings—some benefit and others suffer. But for the working classes instability is wholly evil; it has no compensations whatsoever. In this connection, we may refer to the views expressed by the representative of Labour, who appeared before us in Berlin speaking not for the whole of the German people, but merely for the classes which he represented. Herr Grassmann stated that the German working classes could not stand another period of inflation. They must appeal to the world for a stable currency which would render it possible for them to buy something with their wages even four weeks after they had received them."

INTOLERABLE CHARACTER.

Similar testimony is to be found in Dr. Schacht's book on the stabilisation of the Mark. (Dr. Schacht was Controller of currency and afterwards President of the Reichsbank). Thus he writes of the position in 1923:—

"In Germany, the intolerable character of the economic conditions was bringing to the front a continually increasing number of people who were anxious apart from any question of foreign policy, to find some way of relief from the terrors of the inflation. Where prices were still quoted in Marks, they were revised at every shorter intervals. Side by side with the sliding prices of commodities, sliding scales made their appearance in the course of 1922 for wages and salaries. Wages and salaries nevertheless lagged considerably behind the actual prices of commodities, being calculated mainly on the Reich's index of the cost of living: and for a long time a struggle raged around this index, which was calculated on a very misleading system. The chief sufferers by this margin between wages and prices were the employees who had been best paid before the war, especially the middle grade and higher officials. Whereas at the end of 1913, the difference between the income of an unskilled manual labourer and a middle grade official was as 100: 347, in September, 1922 it was as 100: 147. This widespread levelling down of wages and salaries, reducing an ever increasing number of families to a bare minimum level of subsistence, was a specially conspicuous feature of the inflation. The State, the enterpreneur, and the private individual were all engaged in the struggle, each for himself, to escape the terrors of the inflation, and it was naturally those who were the weakest economically and the least well-informed who was the hardest hit." (Pp. 66—69). Elsewhere (P. 55) he speaks of "the Universal misery which inflation creates" and this is illustrated by a graphic account of the position in July, 1923 (P. 76):—

REPUDIATION OF MARKS.

"In the course of July, 1923, the dollar rose from 160,000 to 1,100,000 Marks. From this stage began the so-called repudiation of the Mark. Sellers refused to accept marks, first in the occupied territories, later in South Germany, and subsequently throughout the entire country. Retail traders began to close their businesses at particular hours of the day, and even on particular days of the week; and the catastrophe of the currency developed into a catastrophe of the food and other supplies, which was worse than in the worst periods of the War. The formation of queues or (as they were called in Germany) "serpents" in front of the food shops became once more, as in the War, a regular phenomenon. Plunderings and riots were of daily occurrence; and in the end the Reich, to cope with the social dangers which the collapse of the Mark had evoked, declared, on September 27, 1923, a state of siege. Not since the spring of 1919 had Germany been so close to the peril of Bolshevization as in these weeks. It is hard for foreigners to form a conception of the excitement within the country at this time, for Germany was then completely isolated. All who held any leading position in the business or public life of the country tortured their brains day in, day out, to find a remedy for the position. Meetings and discussions great and small took place daily, and schemes of reform, and appeals for action accumulated one on the top of the other."

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

A comprehensive examination of the question was made of the matter on behalf of the Reparations Commission in the early years after the War, of which the general conclusion was:—

"As a general rule wages have followed the movement of the high cost of living, though with a certain delay. The index figures for the high cost of living are higher than those for the increase in wages. The German workman is now far from able to satisfy the requirements which she could satisfy before the War, but he has succeeded in retaining the minimum required for existence."

To take specific figures, the enquiry went to show that wages per hour had on the whole, been adjusted to the high cost of living, but that other wages had lagged behind very substantially. In April, 1922, for instance, the real wages of a hewer as measured by the rise in the cost of living were about 20 per cent. below what they had been in 1913; in July, 1922, rather over 20 per cent. in October 1922, over 30 per cent.; in January, 1923 about 35 per cent.; in May 1923 about 15 per cent. later on in 1923 the wage of miners per shift was fixed at about three-quarters of their pre-War wage.

Moreover, the miners were, on the whole more favourably treated than other types of workmen. In the case of printers, for instance, real wages in April 1922, were round about 30 per cent. below their pre-War level, and in January 1923 nearer 40 per cent. below. Similarly skilled workmen in the service of the Government received in January 1923, real wages some 40 per cent. below their pre-War wages; unskilled workmen, some 20 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

As regards the increase in unemployment, the percentage of unemployed was very low in the early stage of the inflation. This is the natural result to be expected from any inflationary movement, and is simply the counterpart of the reduction in real wages. But as the disorganisation of the currency and of the financial structure generally progresses the opposite tendency becomes manifest, and at the height of the German debacle (December, 1923), the percentage of unemployed in the 37 German trade unions which sent in reports to the German Ministry of Labour, was 28.2 while of the men employed no less than 42.0 per cent. on short time.

Finally, the inflation reduced the amount of Unemployment Benefit to practically nothing. For example in February, 1923 the highest rate of Unemployment allowances to a married man was 1,500 Marks a day. Nominally this represented £75 in fact it was worth 4|25d.

DISASTROUS TO LABOUR.

To sum up:—

The ways in which inflation in Germany affected the working classes most disastrously were:—

1. The failure of wages, unemployment benefits, etc., to keep pace with the rise in the cost of living.

2. In the later stages of the inflation, increase in unemployment, and actual shortage of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life.

These features must follow in the long-run the development of an unchecked inflation of currency in any country even if in the early stages they should be concealed by the fictitious prosperity of a few sections of the community. The extent to which the trouble develops depends on the particular circumstances of the country, how far it is self-supporting for food and raw materials, the state of its balance of trade, and whether its Government balances the budget without resort to the printing Press.—Reuter.

Important Landmark In R. T. Conference Work

FEDERAL FINANCE REPORT

Princes And Tories Committed To Responsibility In Centre

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The unanimous finding of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference is generally regarded to be an importan land-mark in the realisation of the Federation.

PRINCES' APPROVAL.

The approval accorded to the report by the Princes is significant as they stand more definitely committed to the principle of Federation than ever before.

PEEL'S SIGNATURE.

The signature of Viscount Peel to the report means that the Conservative Party is committed to central responsibility in the future constitution for India, as the Federal Finance Scheme is based on the assumption that Central responsibility will be conceded.

The tact and the spirit of accommodation of the British Indian section of the Committee have been very much appreciated in all quarters.

"F. P." CLOSES LONDON SHOW.

The "Free Press Bulletin" has ceased publication here from Friday last.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN

Reduction In Pay

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

A communique states.—

His Majesty's Government have now decided that British soldiers who joined the forces before October 26, 1925 will receive new rates of pay calculated by deducting 10 per cent. from rates laid down in Army Order No. 325 of 1919 subject to the condition that the new rates shall not, in any case, be less than the corresponding rates published in Army Order No. 367 of 1925. On subsequent extension, re-engagement or continuance in service soldiers will come on to the rates published in Army Order 367 of 1925. Soldiers already in receipt of the latter rates are not affected. The pay of airmen who joined before 1st October, 1925, will be subject to reduction on a similar basis in India. The new rates will probably be applied to the pay earned in November.—A. P.

Salome Scratched From Cesarewitch

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Salome was scratched from Cesarewitch at nine this morning.—Reuter.

LITTLE GIRLS AS AMBASSADORS

To Sail To England To Invite Gandhiji To America

LONDON, Oct. 10.

New York.—Two little Indian girls will sail for London next week to invite Mr. Gandhi to visit the United States. They are Mariam Ghose and her sister Lilabati aged seven and four respectively. They are apparently being sent because their father, President of the American branch of Indian National Congress, is unable to obtain the passport visa.—Reuter.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS WIN BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Oct. 10.

St. Louis.—In the World Baseball Series St. Louis Cardinals won the seventh match by beating Philadelphia Athletics by four to two. St. Louis Cardinals thus win the Championship. —Reuter.

Burmese Villagers Bravery Rewarded

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

The Governor-in-Council has directed the exemption of 53 households in Singu village, Ragan Township, Myingyan District, from the payment of thathameda tax amounting to Rs. 318 for the year 1931-32 in recognition of their successful resistance to, and subsequent capture of two dacoits who attacked their village. —A. P.

THREAT OF STRIKE IN BHAVNAGAR MILL.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 11.

The operatives of the Krishnakumar Mill at Mahuva, Bhavnagar State, have resolved to go on strike if ten-hour day is not introduced from 15th October.—A.P.

Kingsford Smith Bound For Australia

LONDON, Oct. 10

London.—Although he is beginning a sea journey which will take six weeks instead of the air record of seven days and five hours which he has set his heart on attaining, Kingsford Smith was in an optimistic mood when he left London to catch the liner Oxford at Tilbury for Australia. Doctor forbade him to fly home, but he intends to make a fresh attempt on record towards the end of April.—Reuter.

SURAT UNDER WATER.

SURAT, Oct. 11.

The level of the Tapti has risen rapidly and as a result of heavy rains at Burhanpur and Khandesh the situation of the city is serious.

Reports from Khandesh state that the level of the water may increase. Already there is knee-deep water in many low-lying parts of the city. The Rander-Surat Road where a drowning tragedy occurred three days back, is under water. Communication with Rander town and the surrounding villages is cut off.—A.P.

LAWN TENNIS

France Wins Again

LONDON Oct. 10.

At Queens Club, in International Clubs, Lawn Tennis matches France beat Great Britain by eight matches to seven.

The star match was that in which Austin defeated Borotra 6/2 6/0.

—Reuter.

England Wins In Women's Golf

LONDON Oct. 10.

Great Britain beat France by eight and half matches to half in the first Anglo-French Women's Golf International at Oxhey. Britain won three foursomes and five singles. Other match was halved.—Reuter.

Mahatma's Week-End In Famous Cathedral Town

MEETING DEAN CAMBELL

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi is spending his second week end at Chichester, another famous Cathedral town. He arrived there by motor car this evening accompanied by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Miss Muriel Lester, Mr. Devidas Gandhi and Miss Mira Ben, and the two secretaries.

Gandhiji will be the guest of the Bishop. Sir P. Pattani will stay with Dean Campbell.

The Dean and Chaplain will meet Gandhiji to-night. The Bishop is greatly interested in the Church Peace Union, League of Nations Union and promotion of goodwill among all people. He is accordingly greatly interested in Mahatma Gandhi's idea.

Dean Campbell was the famous non-Conformist pastor of the City Temple.—R. T. C. Special.

PLIGHT OF "HUMAN DERELICTS"

Becalmed Pearl-Lugger's Adventure

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Darwin, (Australia).—One of world's ghastliest voyages has ended with the arrival here of the pearl lugger Golarmi. With eighteen aborigines (sentenced to imprisonment for life) between her decks, where pearls are usually carired, Colarmi, which is a sailing vessel, took six weeks to cover thousand miles from Cossack, West Australia. Lying becalmed for days at a time, Captain Scott with white crew of four and a matron, had nothing to do but sit watching the pitiful resignation of the human derelicts.—Reuter.

HIJLI & CHITTAGONG

Working Committee Invited To Calcutta

A meeting of the Hijli and Chittagong Committee was held in the Committee room of the Albert Hall on October 3 last.

In the absence of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose was voted to the chair.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) That a provisional Sub-Committee be formed for the following purposes:—

(a) To take all necesary steps regarding the working of the Committee that has been appointed to enquire into the Hijli outrage.

(b) To formulate the demands (1) regarding the political prisoners in consultation with the detenus at Hijli Buxa Fort and other places.

(2) Regarding the sufferers of Chitagong outrage in consultation with the non-official Chittagong Enquiry Committee, (3) to negotiate with the Government regarding the demands to be formulated hereafter, (4) the provisional Sub-Committee should consist of the following members:—Sjs. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose, T. C. Goswami, B. N. Sasmal, K. S. Ray, N. C. Sen, Satindra Sen, Srijukta Urmila Devi, and Dr. J. M. Das Gupta (Secretary).

(2) That this meeting is of opinion that in view of the serious situation that has been created in Bengal due to Chittagong and Hijli outrages, and many other acts on the part of the Government in contravention of the truce terms a meeting of the All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress should be held in Bengal as soon as possible to consider the situation and direct Bengal to take necessary steps.—"Liberty."

ARGENTINE RUNNER SETS UP NEW RECORD

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Vienna—The Argentine runner, Zabala, made a new world record for thirty kilometres to-day, his time being one hour 42 minutes 31 1/5 seconds, beating the previous record of one hour, 43 minutes and 7 4/5 seconds made by Finlander Sipilea in 1926.—Reuter.

No Declaration Of Indian Policy Till New Cabinet Meets

—:o:—

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS IN A REFLECTIVE MOOD

MINORITY PROBLEM STILL STUMBLING BLOCK

LONDON, Oct. 10.

After two days' interval in which the full implications of the Premier's speech on 8th October, were examined, leaders of groups started a meeting with a view to renewing informal discussions of the minorities' problem and deciding the course of action during the next fortnight.

Delegates like Rt. Hon. Sastri, Messrs. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Joshi, who have been aloof from the party-negotiations met at Sir T.B. Sapru's room and discussed the whole situation.

HINDU LEADERS MEET.

Hindu leaders at a prolonged meeting at Mr. Jayakar's room, exchanged views on the possibility of renewing discussions with Muslims and on various alternatives that might be reasonably considered.

THE NEXT STEP.

No authoritative news is available, but it is understood that the proposal for an arbiter tribunal from outside the Conference is still strongly supported by orthodox Hindus; but it may be taken for granted that the Muslims will not agree to it.

Meantime the next step in the Conference itself is the subject of much discussion.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE.

The Federal Structure Committee is expected to conclude consideration of Federal Court and Federal Finance after about four days when the question of central responsibility may come up.

NO DECLARATION NOW.

The Muslim attitude on this point was made clear yesterday. It is expected in some responsible quarters that Government will disclose their plans before long, but this at any rate cannot happen until the new Cabinet meets at the end of October.—R. T. C. Special

WHEN CARNERA MEETS SHARKEY

Giant Italian Boxer Will Hit Harder

London, Oct. 10.

New York.—Carnera, the giant Italian boxer, confided to Reuter that he was going to hit harder than he had ever done in his career when he met Jack Sharkey on Monday.

"I have never let myself go full steam because my opponents were so inferior in size that I was afraid I might permanently maim some poor fellow" he added.

Sharkey, however, would not hear of losing. If he is good-humoured he may win, but if he is bad tempered, boxing critics think, he will lose. Sharkey is at present the favourite at 7-5 against, but the Italian is likely to be the favourite.—Reuter.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN

Celebrated Trainers' Total Stake Money

LONDON Oct. 10.

By the victory of the Golden Hair colt, in the Imperial Produce Stakes at Kempton Park, Mr. Joe Lawson, the celebrated Manton trainer, has brought his season's total stake money winnings to 81,484 sterling, thus beating Mr. George Dawson's previous record of 76,875 sterling established in 1889.—Reuter.

Ban On Processions And Public Meetings

CAWNPORE, Oct. 10.

The District Magistrate has issued the following order.—

Whereas the current order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting processions and public meetings in the Municipal area expired on September 23 and whereas communal ill-feelings still exist and it is necessary in order to avoid breaches of peace to control such processions and meetings at least until the Ramlila festivities are completed; now, therefore, I order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. that for the period ending October 31 none shall without the permisison of the District Magistrate or an officer appointed by him hold any public meeting in any public place or take out any procession in any road, lane or other public place within that portion of the municipal area which lies south and west of the Mall.—A. P.

LEARNT FROM THE SCREEN?

Sensational Arrest Of Youths

(BY MAIL.)

MANGALORE, Oct. 8.

A sensational case of house-breaking and theft has been detected by the police in which the accused are [illegible] young men between eighteen and twenty-two years of age. They were produced before the Stationary Magistrate and further enquiry was adjourned to the 24th, all of them being released on bail.

Most of them are Roman Catholics, and belong to respectable and well-to-do families. Two of them were students of the higher classes in St. Aloysius College before they were arrested, and they are alleged to have, along with their companions, broken open its cellar and stolen bottles of wine. Some of these were recovered by the police along with certain other stolen articles by the police.

The accused are alleged to have committed a series of thefts, both serious and simple, during the past three or four years, and to have cleverly avoided detection. It is alleged that the methods used by them were of the kind depicted on the cinema screen.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Amritsar:—Amritsar Municipality, at its meeting held with Khan Bahadur Khwaja Ghulamsadio in the chair, passed the resolutions, putting an embargo on the export of gold, considering the proposed reduction in the limit of taxable income as the cause of greater hardship to traders, and requesting the Government of India to alter its exchange ratio to 16 pence. Similar resolution were passed by the Amritsar Traders' Association.

BENARES.—The Joint Magistrate heard the casein which one Gajadhar alias Chillar is called upon to show cause why he should not be bound over for alleged selling of two statues of Bhagat Singh and Rajguru in chains and a statue of a fallen European soldier.—A. P.

The house of Ramanand, an instructor in the local Bharat Seva Mandal, Benares, was searched by the police. Three packets, two Nepali daggers and two blank cartridges are reported to have been found. Ramanand was arrested but was later released on bail.—A. P.

JUNAGAD.—Mr. D. S. Misra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Junagad and party after an exciting raid shot dead a notorious outlaw Harsur Jebalia in the Gir jungle.

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